THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1867. NO. 17.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.
april 19 10-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1867.

Isaac H. Outlaw, Adm'r of Wm. Branch, jr., deceased, *vs.* Marshal Branch and others. — Petition to sell Real Estate for assets.

IT appearing that Haywood Branch, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, and answers the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, Walter R. Bell, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kenansville, the 7th day of May, 1867.

WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.
may 17 (pr. adv. $22 50) 14—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867.

Isaac H. Outlaw, Adm'r. *vs.* Heirs at law of William Branch, dec'd. — Petition to sell real estate for assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Haywood Branch, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Weekly *Journal*, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for six weeks successively, and at the Court house door, and three other public places in Duplin county, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that, unless he appears at the next term of this Court and answers the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, W. N. Bell, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Kenansville, this the 7th day of May, 1867.

WALTER R. BELL,
County Court Clerk.
may 17 (pr. adv. $22 50) 14-w6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867.

William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw. — Original Attachment; Levy on Lands.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for the space of six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, and the land sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, and all costs of the proceedings.

WITNESS, Walter R. Bell, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kenansville, the 7th day of May, 1867.

WALTER R. BELL,
Clerk County Court.
june 7 17-6w

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH Term of this Institution will begin on Friday, July 19th, 1867.

Tuition.....$50
Board.....$70 to $100

For Catalogues or more particular information, apply to the President of the University.

Hon. D. L. SWAIN, LL.D.,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
may 31 16-3t

$20. AGENTS WANTED, $20.

$75 to $200 per month—males and females—to sell the only

GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

Manufactured. It will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid, quilt and embroider beautifully.—Price only $20, including Barnum's self-sewer and self-turning hemmer. Fully warranted for five years.

CAUTION—Beware of those selling worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name as ours. For circulars and terms address, C. BOWERS & CO., 255 S. Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
may 19 199-1md&w

$25 THE GENUINE **$25**

BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.

WANTED.—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced machine, and is fully patented, licensed and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address

H. HALL & CO.,
724 *Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*
april 9 164-6wd&w

WANTED AGENTS.

$25. THE BEST CHEAP LICENSED SEWING MACHINE. $150 per month paid to Agents to sell the best $25 Licensed Sewing Machine in the World. Fully Licensed, and warranted for five years. For particulars and terms, address with stamp,

J. HENRY & CO., 413 Chestnut street,
Philadelphia.
may 11 192-2w&14-1m

George W. Gayle, who offered a heavy reward through the Southern papers, during the war to any person who would assassinate President Lincoln, was before Judge Busteed's United States District Court of Alabama yesterday on the charge of complicity in the assassination. He presented a full pardon from President Johnson and was in consequence dismissed.

An old remedy for excessive sweating is again brought to public notice in the shape of cold sage tea. It is made by taking a large teaspoonful of chopped sage leaves and boiling them in six ounces of water for two or three minutes. The decoction is left to stand and cool, and is strained and sweetened to the taste. This remedy has been used with benefit in the calliguative sweating, as it is called, of pulmonary consumption.

Lord R. Montague, in reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons, May 6, said that the cattle plague had reappeared in Limehouse, Islington, near London, and Ashley Park, Leicestershire. On the following day he said that the cattle plague did exist in Friesland, Francona, Belgium and Switzerland. The late outbreak in London has been attributed to a cargo of white cattle from Austria, but as there was great difficulty in obtaining evidence, the inspectors had not satisfied themselves as to the source. Foreign cattle were slaughtered at the ports of arrival.

The street cars of St. Louis are now open to colored as well as to white folks.

The town of Brunswick, Georgia is visted with a flea plague.

APRIL, MAY AND JUNE.

There are daughters three of the lusty year,
That set my thoughts to the daintiest tune;
Oh! fairest of all, and to me most dear,
The fullest of music and beauty and cheer,
Are April, and May, and June.

Like a little child coy April seems,
With her fairy hands full of wild wood flowers;
She laughs and shouts in the sun's bright beams,
And dances along with the dancing streams,
And weeps in the silvery showers.

Sweet May is a maiden blithe and fair,
With dreamy eyes like the blue above;
She watches the birds as they build and pair—
The flowers and the fruits she guards with care,
And her heart it throbs with love.

But June, warm June, is a matron crowned
With a woven wreath of the lilly and rose;
With a liberal hand she throws around
Largest of blessings and joys abound,
And the Horn of Plenty o'erflows.

I thank thee, Lord of the lusty year,
With a grateful spirit both late and soon,
For all the music, and beauty and cheer,
Thou sendest down to Thy creatures here,
With April, and May, and June.

SUMMER THUNDER.

We know by the breath of the balmy air,
By the swaying grass and the sunshine fair,
By the soft rain falling—as if in love—
The sleeping blossoms and the bulbs above;
By the tint of the green grass on the forest brown,
By the fallen tassels of aspen down,
By the lilac bud and the tufted larch,
That we have done with the wayward March.

We knew by the call of the nestling bird,
As she feels her mother's impulses stirred,
By the venturing forth of the lonely bee,
Like the dove sent out o'er the olden sea;
By the croak of the frog in the willow pond,
By the turtle's moan in the copse beyond,
By the quickening pulse and the thrilling vein,
That April laughs into light again.

But not the sunshine, the breeze, the showers,
The tender green or the embryo flowers,
The voices of birds, or the quickened sense,
Appeal with such startling eloquence
To the heart that yearns for the summer's reign,
Weary and heart-sick with winter's chain,
As that sound which seems through space to sing,
The first low thunder of awakening spring.

Oh, marvel not that men of old
Deemed it deep music by God controlled,
And by the powers that within them strove,
Called it the wrath of mystic love—
For we are stirred with an awe profound
By that mysterious and sullen sound;
Nor give we faith to the bird and bloom,
Till we hear the fiat of winter's doom.

So, in the spring of our life's career,
We stand and gaze at the opening year.
We bask in sunshine—we drink the breeze,
But no source of feeling is stirred by these,
Not till the voice of the stormy soul
Dwells with the sound of the thunder's roll—
Not till the floodgates of sorrow break
In passionate tears—does the soul awake.

Mr. Davis' Bail-Bond.

The following is a correct copy of the bail-bond of Mr. Davis. The three signatures which have been added since Mr. Davis was discharged from the custody of the Marshal are those of Gerritt Smith, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Benjamin Wood. This bond will be a curiosity before many years:

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, held at Richmond on the first Monday in May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven—Be it remembered that on this Thirteenth (13th) day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven, before the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, at the Court House in Richmond in the said District, came Jefferson Davis and acknowledged himself to owe to the United States of America in the sum of $100,000 lawful money of the said United States, and Gerritt Smith, Horace Greeley, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clark, A. Welch, David K. Jackman, William H. Macfarland, R. B. Haxall, Isaac Davenport, Jr., Abraham Warwick, Gustavus A. Myers, William W. Crump, James Lyons, John A. Meredith, William H. Lyons, John Minor Botts, James Thomas, Jr., Thomas R. Price, William Allen, Benjamin Wood, Thomas W. Doswell, each of whom acknowledged himself to owe to the United States of America the sum of five thousand dollars of like lawful money.—The said several sums to be made to the use of the said United States, of the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of the said parties respectively.

The condition of this recognizance is such that if the said Jefferson Davis shall in his proper person well and truly appear at the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, to be held at Richmond in the said district, on the fourth Monday in November next, at the opening of the court on that day, and then and there appear from day to day, and stand to abide and perform whatsoever shall then and there ordered or adjudged in respect to him by the said Court, and not to depart from the said Court without the leave of the said Court in that behalf first had and obtained; then the said recognizance to become void, otherwise remain in full force.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Taken and acknowledged this thirteenth day of May, A. D., 1867, in open Court before me.

W. H. BARRY, Clerk.

GERRITT SMITH,
HORACE GREELEY,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
HORACE F. CLARK,
BENJAMIN WOOD,
A. WELCH,
DAVID K. JACKMAN,
WILLIAM H. MACFARLND,
R. B. HAXALL,
ISAAC DAVENPORT, JR.,
ABRAHAM WARWICK,
GUSTAVUS A. MYERS,
WILLIAM W. CRUMP,
JAMES LYONS,
JOHN A. MEREDITH,
WILLIAM H. LYONS,
JOHN MINOR BOOTTS,
THOMAS W. DOSWELL,
JAMES THOMAS, JR.,
THOMAS R. PRICE,
WILLIAM ALLEN.

Gov. Sharkey Opposed to Reconstruction.

A letter received here from Jackson, Miss., announces the return of Judge Sharkey to that city, and says he expresses much surprise at the action of the Supreme Court in refusing his prayer for an injunction and especially in rejecting his amended bill. He opposes a convention under the Reconstruction act, and says military rule is better than negro rule. He is also disgusted at the readiness with which so many prominent Southern men accept the situation, when, as he asserts, a quick and firm opposition would have produced a reaction at the North which would have resulted in the repeal of the law.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times, May 24.

The U. S. steamer Mohican, Com. E. Simpson, en route for Panama, arrived at Callao, Peru, April 26.

Thirty thousand people, it is estimated, have attended the Sunday services at the Boston Theatre.

STATE NEWS.

SCOTLAND NECK.—Last week I made a trip to Scotland Neck, in this county, distant about twenty miles from here. The road lies close to the bank of the Roanoke, for a good part of the distance, and leads through some fine plantations. One of the plantations through which I passed is "Caledonia," formerly owned by the late James C. Johnston, of Edenton. It is one of the most productive in the State, comprising over 3,000 acres of the most fertile land, cleared, together with a large body of wood lands. It fronts over six miles on the river, and is in a most excellent state of cultivation. Some of the land on it produces two bales of cotton, or forty-five to fifty bushels wheat, or fifteen barrels corn to the acre. Mr. Johnston, before his death, willed this whole plantation, with the stock and utensils, to his then overseer, Mr. Futrill. It was chiefly owing to the energy, industry and skill of Mr. Futrill that the plantation was brought to its present fine condition; and as a reward for his long and faithful services Mr. Johnston left him the entire property. Poor fellow; he did not long live to enjoy his good fortune. He died last fall, after a short sickness, leaving a widow and half a dozen children. The plantation is now rented out to various parties, and returns a net revenue this year of over $17,000—a very handsome income in these times. It is now cold and raw enough for March, with rain every two or three days. The cotton looks "puny," and corn no better. Planters look blue, and merchants bluer. And really, it is no wonder why they should; for if we do not soon have a change, this section will be very badly off next winter. What is now wanted to make the land laugh is good, warm, life-giving sunshine. Let us all pray that it may come.

Cor. of Norfolk *Journal.*

COUNTY MATTERS.—The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for this county adjourned on yesterday, after having been in session since Monday of last week.

We learn that the county taxes on all subjects were laid at exactly *three* times those imposed by the State.

Willie Perry was elected Superintendent of the County Work-House, *vice* Wyatt J. Holleman, resigned.

Wyatt J. Holleman, late Superintendent of the County-Work-House, was tried for, and convicted of, an assault, in whipping a negro convict for disobedience of orders. We have no doubt the man deserved punishment, but the Superintendent transcended his authority in inflicting that particular kind. We are surprised that he should have done it, considering his *party* relations.

On yesterday, R. C. Badger, Esq., resigned the position of County Solicitor, which he has so ably filled, and Mr. Chas. M. Busbee was appointed, by the Magistrates, to perform the duties of the office until August term. Mr. Busbee is a young gentleman of much promise, and will make a good officer.

Geo. Taylor was elected County Register, *vice* C. M. Busbee, resigned.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The Boot and Shoe Manufactories of Lincolnton are spoken of in the highest terms by the Courier, showing that the people of North Carolina can do their own manufacturing if they will, as we mean they shall. The Courier says that in Lincoln they manufacture the very best quality of boots, shoes and gaiters, ties and slippers for the ladies, and in a superior manner.

LOYALISM.—A Mr. Tourgee, one of the "loyal" lights in North Carolina, sometime since addressed the people of Lincolnton. In the course of his remarks, he stated that since he had been in the town of Lincolnton, threatening letters had been placed under his door. The town council called on Mr. Tourgee for the letters in order that they might identify the handwriting and punish the author, but the gentleman could not produce them. Of course, no such letter was ever written, thus developing another phase in the "unmistakable loyalty" of North Carolina. What should be done with men who thus attempt to stir up strife among the people. Behold these persecuted saints!—Wilson *Carolinian.*

CROPS.—The continued cold rains, during the present month have damaged the cotton crops of this section to such an extent as to render the prospect of a large yield next fall a matter of gloomy doubt. Many planters have been forced to replant large portions of their lands and in many cases have wisely substituted corn for cotton.

Weldon *State.*

APPOINTED.—We learn from a letter just received from Washington that Chief Justice Chase has sent the following nominations to Judge Brooks for Registers in Bankruptcy in this State: For the 8th District, Col. C. A. Cilley; for the 6th District, R. H. Broadfield, Esq.; for the 5th District, Thomas B. Keoah, Esq.

Salisbury *Old North State.*

PERSONAL.—Hon. Wm. Lander, of Lincoln, has been for some time suffering severely from an affliction of his eyes, nearly depriving him of sight. We are plased to learn, from the Lincoln Courier, that he is now undergoing a course of medical treatment from which he and his friends anticipate relief.

NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL ROOM.—One of the neatest buildings we have ever seen for Sunday School purposes has just been erected on the lot of the Episcopal Church, in this city, by that denomination. It is of the Gothic cottage style, and the windows are of stained glass. We are glad to learn that the flourishing condition of the school justifies so handsome an improvement.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

DROPPED DEAD.—Mr. Balis Gardner, says the Asheville News, dropped dead in the road, near Burnsville, on the 18th inst.

SINGULAR.—There is a woman living near Asheville, now 40 years old, who has a perfectly formed body, but neither arms or legs. Her name is Hester Massy.

THE FALLS OF THE ROANOKE.—The greatest natural water power in this State, or perhaps in any other, is formed by the falls of the Roanoke, which commence here and continue with a gradual, steady descent to the mills below Weldon. A joint stock company own the entire right to this water privilege; and previous to the war it was in contemplation to build a system of mills and factories at a short distance below this place, on the most extensive scale. The State is half-owner in the corporation, and owing to the now changed fortunes of both the State and the private stockholders, it has been concluded to sell out to any persons with the requisite capital to carry out the original design. With this view the consent of the State was obtained during the last session of the Legislature, and I would most earnestly call the attention of capitalists to this investment, as likely to be productive of greater results than almost anything of the kind in the whole United States.

The power consists of the entire waters of the Roanoke, which are sufficient to serve as a motive power for a string of mills reaching from here to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, with plenty of water to spare after doing so.

Then, Weldon is the junction of four railroads each running in a different direction: North, South, East and West; so that a better distributing point could not be found. Besides, the Roanoke is navigable from about three-quarters of a mile below Weldon to its mouth, and from Gaston to the falls of the Dan, 80 miles above.

The neighborhood is celebrated for its healthfulness; its natural productions, such as support life; the water is excellent; and its convenience to the great central marts North and South, is unsurpassed.

Corres. of Norfolk *Journal.*

EDGECOMBE COUNTY COURT.—The May Term of this Court is in Session the present week. But few people have been in town and, we understand, but little business transacted.

Mr. Pender, the County Solicitor, is fortunate in having so many young legal aspirants attending the Edgecombe bar.—The charge to the Grand Jury was made by Dossey Battle, Esq., in a very appropriate and forcible manner. The most of the cases on the State Docket were against freedmen; some for batteries upon that our population, and for fighting among themselves. The Court determined that the debt of the County should be paid in three years and increased the County tax of the last year twenty-five per cent.—Arrangements were made to rebuild the Bridge across the river at this place. We heard a general complaint of the scarcity of money, but the warm weather of the last two days was reviving to the hopes of the planters, and evidently made them feel more comfortable.

Members of the Bar in attendance were: Messrs. Conigland, Hill and Devreaux of Halifax; Yellowly, Hilliard, Bernard and Singletary from Pitt; Bunn from Nash; Woodward and Blount from Wilson; Stubbs from Martin, and Biggs, Howard, Pender, Bridgers, Johnston, Phillips, Beasly and Battle from this county.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted in relation to the public loss in the death of David Cobb. Esq., late a member of the Special Court, and Kenneth Thigpen, Esq., was elected to supply the vacancy. We are much gratified that the Court deemed it necessary to examine into the situation of the public roads and evinced a determination to have them improved.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILLIAMSTON AND TARBORO' RAILROAD COMPANY.—In accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting at Flat Swamp, the Stockholders of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company met in Williamston, on Saturday, the 25th May, for the purpose of organizing the company.

The meeting was called to order by C. B. Hassell, on whose motion A. H. Coffield, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. Edwin Moore appointed Secretary.

Portions of the Charter were then read by Hon. J. R. Stubbs—at the conclusion of which C. B. Hassell, Treasurer of the Commissioners for the solicitation of subscription, reported that a sufficient amount has been subscribed, and the necessary per centage paid in to comply with the requirements of the Charter, and authorize the organization of the Company.

A call of Stock was then made and it being ascertained that a majority was represented in the meeting an election for seven Directors was then held and resulted in the election of the following Stockholders: J. R. Stubbs, H. D. Robason, Jos. S. Staton, J. Edwin Moore, Jos. D. Biggs, D. W. Bagley and Asa Biggs.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Hassell, and after discussion and interchange of opinion, adopted:

1. On motion, it is ordered that hereafter the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the Second Monday in June of each year.

2. That the Directors elected at this meeting hold their offices until the next regular meeting of the Stockholds of the Company, and that those hereafter elected hold their offices for one year from their election.

3. That the salary of the President be Three Thousand Dollars a year, and that the same be paid quarterly by the Treasurer from any monies on hand.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Tarboro' *Southerner* for publication, and that the papers of the State, and of Norfolk, Va., be requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

A. H. COFFIELD, Chm'n.
J. EDWIN MOORE, Sec'y.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The following proceedings were held at the present Term of Edgecombe County court.

Henry T. Clark, Esq., announced to the court that David Cobb, Esq., late a member of the Special Court had departed this life, that he had been a useful and efficient public Servant, and moved that a Committee be appointed to present to this court some suitable testimonial of his character: whereupon Wm. S. Battle, Wm. S. Long and Kenneth Thigpen, Esqs., were appointed said Committee, who reported the following resolutions which were adopted.

WHEREAS, David Cobb, Esq., a Magistrate of the County of Edgecombe and a member of the Special Court, has departed this life and it is due to his character that some suitable testiminial to his worth and public services should be adopted:

Be it therefore resolved by the Magistrates of the county of Edgecombe, that in the death of David Cobb, Esq., the county has lost a faithful, an efficient and an honest public servant, and the community a most valuable citizen.

Resolved, That we tender to his surviving family these expressions of our sincere sympathy and condolence in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished, by the Clerk of the Court, to the members of his family, and that they be recorded on the minutes of this court and that the *Southerner* and Wilson *Carolinian* be requested to copy.

Kenneth Thigpen, Wm. S. Long, Wm. S. Battle, } Committee.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.—The committee on the part of the Commissioners, have perfected their arrangements for the reception of the President.

The Governor and the heads of the State Departments, accompanied by a committee of the city authorities, will proceed to Weldon, on Monday next, to meet the President and welcome him to the confines of the State.

He will be received at the depot in this city, on his arrival on Monday afternoon, by the Mayor and citizens, and the military with the usual courtesies and honors.—He will thence be escorted to the Yarborough House, where and when Governor Worth will extend to him, in a brief address, the hospitalities of the State and Capital.

The exercises at the City Cemetery, connected with the erection of the monument to the father of the President, will commence at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning. By previous arrangement, the Hon. D. L. Swain, President of the University, will deliver an address on the occasion.

It will thus be seen that the more public observances are to be of a simple and unostentatious character. Such, under the peculiar circumstances of the President's visit, will doubtless be the most grateful to his feelings.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The proprietors of the White Sulphur Springs, in Catawba county, it is reported, have invited Hon. Jefferson Davis to visit with his family, that famous watering place, on his return from Canada, and that he has accepted the invitation and will be there in July or August as he is returning to the State of Mississippi.

FLOUR.—The Asheville News says that flour has fallen in that town the past week, from $8 to $5 50 per 100 lbs. Is there any chance for an early fall here? It is needed.

From the New York World.

The Importation of Foreign Cotton.

The production of the once great American staple is about to become a matter of great interest to the commercial and financial minds of the world. The price put upon its delivery to the manufacturer at Manchester during the past season, and the difficulties and losses attending its culture with "freed labor" in this country, both tend toward the inquiry whether the United States has not already ceased to be *exporters* of cotton, and, instead thereof, are not about to become *importers* of the great staple from the European or Bombay markets?

The laws of production, like the laws of trade, are immutable; and he who sells the cheapest without loss to himself, or who, in other words, can "undersell his neighbor," is possessed of a more valuable treasure than even the "Philsopher's Stone," since he is the sole owner of a monopoly against which his neighbor cannot compete.

The present price of "middling" cotton in New York is about twenty-five cents net to the producer. Let us consider what it must cost him to lay it down in New York.

We will, for example, take two plantations, one situated in the rich bottom region of the Mississippi River Valley, and the other upon the highlands of Alabama or Georgia. We will assume the plantations to consist of five hundred acres cleared land each, and estimate the cost of conducting this number of acres so as to produce in each locality the utmost limit allowed by a "good season." The cost upon each plantation will be the same, but the "yield" or "crop" will show a marked difference, owing to the fact that the soil is much more productive in the Mississippi Valley than in Alabama or Georgia. The subjoined figures are taken from the actual outlay, during the year 1866, of a planter who cultivated five hundred acres of cotton lands:

EXPENSE OF CULTIVATING FIVE HUNDRED ACRES COTTON FOR YEAR 1866.

50 hands, average per month $15	$9,000
Rations one year for same	6,640
Medicines and attendance	500
200 bushels cotton seed, 50 cts. per bushel.	1,000
30 mules, $175 each	5,250
Implements and tools	1,000
Rent of land, $10 per acre	5,000
Bagging and rope	1,200
Overseer	1,000
Feed for stock	1,250
2 wagons	400
2 sets 4 horse harness	200
20 extra hands during "picking"	1,200
Freights	500
Government tax 3c. per lb, on 166,000 lbs. cotton, probable crop in bottom lands in a "good year" 332 bales	4,980
Total cost	$39,120

PRODUCT.

Under the most favorable auspices the Mississippi planter would produce about 332 bales whilst the Alabama or Georgia planter would consider himself fortunate did he secure *one-half* this yield. Therefore, we find that the *Mississippi* planter has

332 bales lint cotton, or 166,000 lbs., worth at the gin, by present ruling, about 20c. per lb	$33,200
Estimated value of mules, implements, &c. (less wear and tear)	5,000
Total product	$38,200
Showing loss	$920

We will now return to the Alabama or Georgia planter, and here will be woe indeed. His soil will only produce at best one-half that of his Mississippi friend, therefore his account reads, viz:

PRODUCTS.

166 bales lint or 83,000 lbs. cotton, worth at gin 20c. per lb	$16,600
Estimated value of mules, implements, &c.	5,000
Total product	$21,600
Showing loss	$17,520

Thus it will be seen that the planter upon the rich alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi River can produce cotton at a cost of about nineteen to twenty cents per pound, and that the Alabama, or *upland* planter, can not produce it a cost of less than thirty-eight cents per pound. It therefore follows that the upland planter *must* discontinue the raising of cotton. The destruction of *slave labor* has destroyed his capacity as a cotton-grower, and he must turn his attention to other pursuits; hence three-quarters of the cotton regions of the United States are to-day inhabited by despondent agriculturalists, contemplating the *complete surrender* of cotton-growing as an occupation! And to this end and determination must they come at last.

The planter located in the alluvial lands of the South, comprising about one-fourth the area of cotton soils, will of course continue in the production of cotton. He can produce it when the government tax is removed, so as to get a small income therefrom; and it now remains to investigate how many bales per year will come to market from these scattered regions of the South.

Supposing four million bales of cotton to be the maximum of cotton averaged before the war from the South, and we shall find that about one million bales per year will be the amount of cotton raised in the United States when all the foregoing influences have come to be realized fully and acted upon; and, as in the prosperous times the United States consume yearly about a million and a half bales in home manufactures, it follows that we shall then be a half a million bales short of our yearly wants. Either this is true, or that the price of the staple must advance correspondingly with the cost of producing it upon the uplands of the South as well as the richer portions of those States.

The people of the South understand these facts better than we; they will sell the plantations, which before the war cost them a hundred dollars, for ten and twenty thousand dollars. The price *they* put upon these lands (Uplands) is what they are worth to raise the cereals upon; nothing more.

The question, therefore, now seems to be whether the fine staple of American cotton will bear the price in New York of thirty-five to forty cents, in order to induce its general culture through the uplands of the South, in preference to India cotton, which can be produced for five or six pence per pound in Bombay, and probably delivered in Liverpool and New York for twenty cts. Accounts from India stated that the staple is improving; new seed and greater care in cleaning seem to indicate that a fair article of India cotton can be laid down on the piers at New York at a less sum per pound than New Orleans shipments. If these views are correct, and they are predicated upon facts, is it unreasonable to predict that in a short time America will be importing coton from the markets of Liverpool or Bombay?

During the past season America produced about 1,800 bales of cotton. India produces, during the same season, a corresponding amount.

Political economists have not yet realized the fact that, with the loss of slave labor in the United States, we must also sacrifice the exporting of "King Cotton;" and for this reason, that it can be produced in other countries cheaper than in this country. Flour has been shipped from San Francisco to Europe, and then reshipped to New York at profit. Would it be more strange to see cotton come to our market from foreign ports? These views demand the serious attention of the people of the United States. Is there any remedy? W.

Jefferson Davis—A Reply.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

What is history? This inquiry is prompted by finding in the National Intelligencer of April 29th an article headed "An Historical Reminiscence of Jefferson Davis, the great State Prisoner. From the 'Siege of Washington.' By Captain F. C. Adams."

I happened to know Mr. Davis in the summer of 1850, when he was the moving spirit of a convention of fire-eaters that assembled together in Nashville, Tennessee, and I have a slight recollection of a speech he made on the occasion, in which separation by arms was urged, and no love for the Union advanced. I remember, also, that that speech was rewarded with hisses, notwithstanding the strong disunion elements of the convention.

A few words will suffice to answer this statement. Jefferson Davis made no speech at that convention; he was not in Nashville when the convention was held, was in Washington city, daily occupying his seat in the Senate, the published journals and debates of which body might have served to prevent the historian from making such a statement, as it enables all the world to correct it.

The next sentence in the extract published is as follows:

His dislike of the Union and plan for separating the nation, it is well known, had been the besetting sin of his brain for twenty years.

Now, running back twenty years from 1850 we reach the year 1830, when Jefferson Davis was a second lieutenant, serving in the Indian country of the Northern frontier. His services there and elsewhere, for five years succeeding, were such as to gain for him consideration from his Government, as shown by selections for staff duty, and for promotion into the first new regiment which was organized.

His first appearance in national politics was his entry into the House of Representatives in the United States Congress in 1845—*five, not twenty*, years before the date selected by the author for a period when his "dislike of the Union" was "well known."

But this is not a mere question of time. The Congressional Globe, to which it is supposed a historian writing of the political course of one who had served in the two Houses of Congress would naturally refer, will show that Mr. Davis, after his entry into the House of Representatives, served there until he vacated his seat to join a regiment which had been raised for the war with Mexico, and had chosen him to be Colonel. The same record shows that immediately after his return from Mexico he entered the Senate and served continuously up to the date selected by the author.

An examination of his votes and speeches is challenged to verify and cited to disprove the statement of the historian from whose work the extract is made. It is sufficient to say that such accusation was not made against him by those with whom he served. When it was insinuated that the position occupied by himself and many other Southern men against the so-called "compromise" measures of 1850 was due to the sentiments of disunion, he proudly repelled it as inconsistent with his sense of honor in the relation he held as a Representative of a State in the Congress of the United States. He used the emphatic and often quoted expression, "If any man calls me a disunionist I will answer him in monosyllables."

Equally to the record of many years of civil service, and to that of many of military service, the next historian who shall write of Jefferson Davis is referred for evidence, as well as of his acts as of his faithful adherence to the constitutional Union established by our fathers. Whether it was a departure from the faith he had so uniformly maintained to retire from the Senate when notified of the secession of the State which he represented is outside of the allegation which it was the purpose in these remarks to notice, and would involve the discussion of questions which have engaged the minds of the ablest statesmen of America from a period long anterior to the birth of Jefferson Davis. VINDEX.

The Proposed Union of the Presbyterians.

The New School Presbyterian General Assembly have unanimously adopted the report of the joint committee of the Old School and New School General Assemblies on a union of the two bodies. This report submits the plan proposed by the joint committee to the two churches at large, leaving the assemblies of 1868 at liberty to take action upon it. The New School Assembly continued its committee during the coming year, and expressed an earnest desire for the consummation of the union.—In the meantime, another branch of the Presbyterian family, the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, has passed resolutions favoring a union of all the Presbyterian bodies, and, for maturing this plan, called a general Presbyterian Convention, which is to meet this Fall.

Colored Jurors.

In Houston, Texas, the other day, in empanneling a jury, a very large number of the freedmen of the city said frankly that they, being Southern men, could not take the oath required by General Griffin's orders. The presiding Judge, however, told them that they were not citizens until 1866 and any act prior to that of hostility, voluntary or involuntary, would not disqualify them.

The New Orleans Tribune thinks the next Mayor of the city will be a colored man.

WILMINGTON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PETERSBURG INDEX.—The session of the Baptist State Convention in this place recently, was attended by Rev. T. H. Pritchard, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Petersburg, who corresponded regularly with the *Index* of that city, and gave interesting accounts of the proceedings of the Convention. In the last letter of Mr. Pritchard to the *Index*, we extract the following relative to the excursion of the delegates over the bar on the steamer Oldham. He says:

We passed Forts Anderson, Fisher, Caswell and Campbell, and ventured with our little craft several miles out to sea, where it would ride upon the crest of the waves and then sink into the trough of the sea. The sensation of the first was most exhilirating. The enjoyment was of the most exciting character, the ladies would almost scream with delight as we rode over the beautiful billows, but our joy was short-lived, for, stopping to catch some black-fish, we were soon the sickest set of land-lubbers that ever saw salt water for the first time. However, most of us recovered sufficiently, when we put back into smooth water, to replace our lost breakfast by a most savory and varied dinner at Smithville. Eating our sea sickness, it was a day of unalloyed pleasure. Grave divines forgot their dignity and with perfect *abandon* gave themselves to fun and frolic, and the occasion gave rise to many witticisms, anecdotes and jokes which will never be forgotten by this accomplished party of ladies and gentlemen. Just before we landed on our return, a meeting was held and resolutions of thanks were returned to Alexander Oldham, the owner of our little boat, the Captain's crew, and the kind friends who had so gratefully refreshed the inner man. Speeches were made by representatives from Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, and we parted, feeling that this was a day to be numbered by a white stone.

To this letter is appended the following comparison between the two cities, Wilmington and Petersburg. As regards the intelligence and hospitality of our citizens, the beauty of our ladies and the distinction of our professional men, we not only think, however, that Wilmington *may* be equal, to Petersburg in these respects, but feel assured that it *is* fully the equal of the Cockade City; and further, we will venture to assert, without fear of being deemed guilty of any vain or idle boast that there is no city or town in the South which surpasses us—many are not our equals—in these respects. We have ever been justly proud of the hospitality of our citizens, and their intelligence is unquestioned; the distinction of our professional men has ever been acknowledged; and as for the beauty of our ladies, it has long been our boast that we were not only equal, but far ahead of other cities.

We thank the gentleman for his compliment, however, and are pleased that his impressions of our city were so favorable, and trust that when he next visits it he will find it very much improved:

"WILMINGTON AND PETERSBURG.

"A few words about Wilmington as contrasted with the Cockade City, and your reporter will resign his pen.

"Petersburg is larger than Wilmington; the one having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, the other but fifteen. Petersburg has more luck and enterprise, and therefore more trade than Wilmington. Both cities have two excellent daily papers, though Wilmington is ahead of us on the score of Sunday work, for they issue a number Sunday morning instead of Monday. Wilmington certainly equals our city in church architecture and greatly surpasses it in the beauty and elegance of its private residences; so too it excels us in the variety and extent of its shrubbery and flowers, the care it best ows upon its cemetery and the excellence of its church mu-ic. I do not believe that there is a town in the whole country that surpasses us in the intelligence and hospitality of our citizens, the beauty of our women, and the distinction of our professional men, though, in these respects, Wilmington may be with us.—Indeed, Wilmington is a charming place and your reporter leaves it with grateful memories of its pleasures and people." P.

Another Alleged Victim.

Hon. Abraham Howland, for several years a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from New Bedford, and the first mayor of that city, which office he held for five consecutive years, died on Friday, at the age of sixty-five years. The Mercury says Mr. Howland was among the unfortunate guests at the National Hotel, in Washington, when Mr. Bu

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1867.

Our Churches and the Colored People.

There can be no more striking illustration of the genuine interest manifested in the colored people of the State, than is furnished by the action of the Churches in their recent Conventions. We daily see and hear of political harangues to the negroes by itinerant preachers from the North—we see upon the political stand Northern preachers who have recently settled in our midst—we read high sounding resolutions and platforms from their pen, evidently more interested in the temporal than the eternal welfare of the poor blacks. This may all be very well, but is so different from the conduct of the holy men of God, from whom we have been accustomed from boyhood to hear the beautiful truths of the Manger and the Cross—so foreign to all our ideas of the duties of Ministers of the Gospel, that a distrust of their judgment, if not of their heart, may readily be excused in us. Whether it is so or not, we do have such a feeling, and we honestly confess a belief that their labors, whether so intended, will have the certain effect of leading estray this class of our people, and while not improving their moral character, will destroy their value as citizens.

How different is the conduct of our own ministers and religious bodies. During the past month two religious conventions were held in our city—the Episcopalian and Baptist—and in both the moral and intellectual welfare of the colored people was the subject of the gravest consideration and action. We listened to most of the debates in each, and we could not help but compare the purpose which marked the interest in the welfare of these people and the genuine and pious feeling which controlled their action from the interested motives of those whose object begins at the ballot-box—centers at the pocket—and will end in the moral and social sacrifice of this race.

The venerable Bishop of this Diocese, in his address before the late Convention of his Church, in speaking of the relations of the colored people to the Episcopal Church, says :

"I feel it to be my duty to reiterate to this Convention the expression of the convictions which I declared to the last, concerning the obligation resting on us to do what we can for the education and religious instruction of our colored population, and, for that purpose, to admit into the ministry such persons of African descent as may otherwise appear well qualified to serve in that holy office to the glory of God and the edification of the people."

The Committee on Religious Instruction subsequently reported favorably upon this matter, as one requiring the prompt and earnest attention of the Church. The committee were fully convinced that in the new relations of this race they should possess such qualifications as will enable them the better to perform the new duties of their position. Intellectual training being regarded as one of the most important means to accomplish this end, Christian emulation, if for no other reason, should prevent others from surpassing them in so proper and necessary a work. "But," say the Committee, "the acquisition of knowledge, "like every other power, may, unless under "the control of a well directed principle, be "employed for evil as well as for good.— "The education of the mind should, therefore, in all cases, and certainly not least "in the present case, be accompanied by "the education of the heart. Now, the intellectual training of the freedmen by "others may either be without the inculcation of religious and moral principles, "or such as we must necessarily consider "defective and erroneous, or both ; plainly, then, it is our duty to enter on the "work with prompt and earnest action."

The able report concludes with the recommendation of the adoption of the following resolutions, which were agreed to upon a vote by orders :

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Convention that the intellectual as well as the moral instruction of the colored people be attended to in every Parish, by the establishment of regular schools, as well as Sunday schools, in which the principles of the Church shall be taught, or, where the former cannot be effected, by the establishment of Sunday schools; and that it be commended to the members of the Church who are suitable for catechists and teachers, the christian duty of engaging in this work, without delay.

Resolved, That wherever the Constitution and Canons of this Church are complied with, colored men should be received into the ministry as spiritual teachers and pastors of their race.

Resolved, That for the purpose of erecting Churches and School Houses for colored people, this Church is willing to receive aid from all sources.

The same subject was referred to a special committee in the Baptist Convention. An able report was made manifesting the spirit of charity and christian concern of this denomination toward the colored people. They declared that while our Heavenly Father had crowned and blessed their former efforts in behalf of these people, the greatness of the labor yet to be accomplished was acknowledged, and the duty of preparing for this work was confessed.—The committee say :

"Your committee are of the opinion that "a manifestation of the spirit of the gospel toward our brethren in Christ of this "race is the solemn duty of this Convention. It remains for *us* to mould their "future character and give direction to "their future labors for the salvation of "souls. It also remains for us to extend "to them a manifestation of the christian "sympathy which we now feel and have "ever felt toward them, and thus help "them to rise to higher usefulness in the "cause of Christ. To this end we most "earnestly recommend our brethren "throughout the State to use all christian "means for elevating our colored brethren "in the scale of religious and intellectual "being, to sympathize with them in their "efforts to erect houses of worship, in the "organization of Sunday Schools especially, and in a general way to see that "their spiritual interests are looked after."

This report also concludes with resolutions which were unanimously adopted as follows:

1. That they be encouraged in all cases to form separate organizations, Churches and Associations.

2. That our brethren generally should recognize and assist them in doing this, and in preserving Gospel order, and in establishing and keeping up day schools and Sabbath schools, and such other institutions as have for their object to promote the spiritual and intellectual well-being of the race.

3. That our Pastors may labor usefully in giving instruction to colored brethren, who have already entered the Ministry, or who may have it in contemplation.

Such is the feeling shown by Southern religious bodies. No inquiry is made into the political bias of the colored people—no attempt to control their votes—no suggestion of secret societies with initiation fees—nothing desired but their moral and intellectual welfare—a deep sense of christian obligation and duty pervading every action—a holy purpose of elevating and improving a people for whom a noble sympathy is felt. God will surely crown their labors with success.

Important Order from General Sickles.

We are under obligations to Colonel FRANK, Post Commander, for a copy of the following important order from the DISTRICT COMMANDER. The changes effected in our State and Municipal laws by this order are so radical and important that it is necessary all our people should familiarize themselves with it and be governed accordingly.

It will be seen that all citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year are qualified to serve as jurors, and the proper civil officers are directed, without delay, to revise their jury list in accordance with this order. All citizens are made eligible to follow any licensed calling, employment or vocation, subject to such impartial regulations as the proper authorities may prescribe, the bond in no case to exceed one hundred dollars.

Licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon, or to be drank on the premises, shall not be granted to any person other than an inn-keeper, and the tax thereon shall be appropriated exclusively for the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold, the license may be revoked by any Magistrate. No civil action, suit or proceeding for the enforcement of any contract for the manufacture, sale, transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall, within this Military District, be entertained in any Court, such contracts being and treated as against public policy.

No discrimination because of color or caste shall be made in public conveyances on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters. A violation of this regulation being made a misdemeanor and treated accordingly.

The remedy by distress for rent is abolished by this order.

These are the main points of this recent order, and it will be seen that changes are made which interest every class of our people. The mode by which our laws are enacted and the manner of their promulgation are so novel, that it will be hard for the people to become accustomed to the change, and they must look to the newspapers for their publication and distribution. We shall endeavor to provide for their early and frequent publication, as the two papers selected and paid by the Government, for the publication of the laws and orders have deservedly such a very limited circulation that but few of the people would otherwise see them.

The order to which we have referred is as follows :

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 30th, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 32.

I. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the "*Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States*," passed March 2d, 1867, *and the Act supplementary thereto*, passed March 23rd, 1867, is eligible to office in the provisional government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the Act aforesaid, and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn, with the Post Commander.

II. All citizens assessed for taxes and who shall have paid taxes for the current year are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be hereafter summoned and drawn in the manner required by law.

III. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling, employment or vocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common right and the constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of one hundred dollars. One or more surities, being citizens and worth in the aggregate double the amount of the bond over and above just debts will be sufficient.

IV. The mayors of cities and other municipal and town officers, and all sheriffs, magistrates and police forces are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order ; and in the discharge of their duties they will be expected to co-operate with the military authorities.

V. Post Commanders may summon to their aid whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers and as many of the citizens within the territorial limits of the military post as may be necessary ; and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal, approved by the Commanding General.

VI. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon or to be drank on the premises, shall be granted to any person other than an inn-keeper ; the number of such licences shall be determined and the fees to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected by the municipal or town authorities and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold, the license may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge, and does not excuse the party from the observance of local regulations nor exempt him from the payment of such other license fees as may be imposed by municipal or other competent authority.

VII. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall within this Military District be deemed and treated as against public policy, and no civil action, suit or proceeding for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any court.

VIII. In public conveyances on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common right of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a military tribunal to be designated by the Commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the Civil Courts.

IX. The remedy for distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased or let out for hire or rent, cotton, corn or other produce of the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded ; but the same shall not be removed. And cotton, corn or other produce so impounded, shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed, and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same : *Provided*, that any unsatisfied claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn or other produce, shall in no case be postponed to any demand for rent or hire ; but to the extent of such claim for labor, there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn or other produce, having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By Command of Major-General D. E. SICKLES :
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

The New Orleans Picayune says of Brownlow : "He can use foul words more frequently, and pour them out with a greater unction than any other blackguard in the country."

Military Governments.

It has seldom been our pleasure to read a more forcible argument against the legality and policy of the Reconstruction measures of Congress than is contained in the letter we publish to-day from Judge CURTIS, to the Mayor and the City Councils of Louisville, Kentucky, in reply to an invitation extended to him to be present at the inauguration of the statue of HENRY CLAY, on the 30th May. In reading this masterly and statesman-like letter, we could not help but think how much better off this country would be to day were such men as Judge CURTIS, the disciples and followers of the great and pure men of a past generation, in charge of its destines instead of the miserable partizans who are destroying every vestige of our republican institutions, and converting a free government into a miserable partizan tyranny. If the people of the United States fully understood the dangers into which these party tools were directing the country, or if any reverence existed for the teachings of such statesmen as Judge CURTIS, "the Union would be at once restored without that violation of the maxims and that disregard of the interests of Constitutional liberty which we have now so much to deplore."

The people of the South feel most keenly the force and truth of the assertion that the country "is governed by the will of a politicial party, acting without reference to the Constitution, and as it sees fit to act." The Southern people are exculpated from all responsibily in the flagrant wrongs which have been perpetrated, and if the principles involved prove fatal to the continuance of our free institutions the Northern people are held morally accountable, and when posterity shall arraign them for it, they will have but a poor excuse to urge in their own defence.

We have not the space to refer to all the points of this admirable letter, and hope its length will deter no one from giving it a careful perusal. Its publication and wide circulation must result in much good. It is a wonder to us that the North, abounding in such able and eloquent expounders of the Constitution—statesmen devoted to the cause of a legal government—can be so misled by party tactics and sectional hatred, as to follow after "strange Gods"—"narrow-minded blockheads," who neither know how, nor care, to be useful to the country.

The Admirable Bearing of Our People.

Confident that it is gratifying to the Chief Magistrate and the Cabinet Ministers present, to witness the admirable bearing of the people of this Capital, it is my pleasing duty to testify to the President that what he has seen to-day in the Capital, prevails everywhere over the broad surface of your noble State.—*General Sickles at Raleigh.*

It has been and is popular, yes, profitable, for Radical papers at the North, and a few disreputable sheets in the South, to denounce the people of North Carolina and other Southern States as hostile to the Government, inimical to the negroes, lawless and riotous—their courts the abodes of injustice and persecution—their Executives the embodiment of rebellion and disloyalty. Even those whose only fault has been to defend the people among whom they live—to protest against the partizan lies upon the false foundation of which they have been maligned—to claim honesty of purpose and purity of intention for the Southern people in their oaths of allegiance—to protect the memory of their honored dead and speak kindly of their noble living—have been denounced, again and again, as disloyal to the Government, their hearts filled with treason and hatred to the flag, and their papers have been pointed out as proper victims for the strong arm of the military power of the Government.

This system of abuse has been carried to such an extent—coming as frequently from the Congress of the United States as from the paid correspondent or itinerant politicial missionary—that the masses of the people North, ignorant of the real condition of affairs at the South, deceived as to the true feelings of our people, and easily misled on account of bitter sectional prejudices, believed the insidious slanders, and at the ballot-box condemned us to the humiliation of our present position. In view of the lights which now open up—in the face of the earnest and noble vindication of our people by General SICKLES in his Raleigh speech, how must the honest, law-abiding and law-loving people of that section—men who honor the Constitution of the country as the priceless heritage "fet from fathers of war-proof"—regard the orders daily emanating from our Military Commanders abrogating all State and municipal laws, and paying no regard to the rights of person or property ; what would be their respect for laws prescribed at the whim of a military commander, and only given publicity to by the liberality of an impoverished people. Under the circumstances, they must regard the testimony of the officers in command in behalf of the admirable bearing of the Southern people as the best evidence of their overwhelming desire to do everything possible to restore the Union.

If the statement of the orderly conduct of our people had emanated from such "traitors" as President JOHNSON, Secretary SEWARD or Postmaster General RANDALL, or such "rebels" as Governor WORTH or Treasurer BATTLE, in their remarks, it would have been the fruitful theme of wholesale denunciation—double-leaded leaders in the *Standard* and its sickly echoes would have warned "Union men" of new and terrible dangers, and the whole matter would have been reproduced with improved "scenic effect," in the Washington *Chronicle*, and formed the subject of Southern outrage letters to Congressmen KELLEY and Senator SUMNER. But coming from Gen. SICKLES, the military head of the State, with officers scattered in every county, these venomous pens are stopped and our people are complimented for their good conduct and admirable bearing, and instead of a part of a petty military district, North Carolina is pronounced a noble State, by the chief officer who represents the power of the government within her borders.—What is disloyal in us to pronounce is very proper and commendable from him.

An English firm receives 60,000 pounds of boiled beef from Australia monthly.

Registration.

The whole country looked with much anxiety to the opinion of Attorney General STANBERY to settle all the important questions and doubts of the Reconstruction measures of Congress. As unsatisfactory as that opinion was, there were some points upon which it was clear and distinct. Persons who held certain positions previous to the war, and afterward engaged in it, were pronounced disqualified for registering and voting, and certain others who had held official positions under similar circumstances, were declared to be entitled to register and vote. It is well known that this opinion was understood to have received the endorsement of the President and his entire Cabinet, except, perhaps, the Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, and also that General GRANT had warmly approved it. It is yet thought it will be issued in general orders from the War Department, as instructions to the District Commanders, the delay being probably caused by a desire to embrace in the order the opinions of the Attorney General upon the cases he has left in doubt, and also upon the powers of the Military Commanders.

To receive the orders based upon these opinions was thought to be the cause for the delay in registration except in Louisiana and Texas, where General SHERIDAN appears to go to work regardless of law, authority, respect to superiors or justice to the people. A desire to explain fully the meaning and intention of the acts, and to prescribe uniform rules for registration throughout the South, was the purpose of the opinion, and we supposed it would have been regarded as, if not formally made, authority. But from the order of General SCHOFIELD, published yesterday, we must think that Mr. STANBERY's opinion is worthless, as that order ignores some of the few points decided by the Attorney General.—For instance, municipal officers in certain cases are prohibited from registering in Virginia, when Mr. STANBERY decided expressly that they could. General SCHOFIELD includes Justices of the Peace within the prohibited officials, while the Attorney General reserves the question for a future decision.

On the other hand, members of the Secession Convention, who are held by Mr. STANBERY as coming within the disfranchising clauses of the act, are allowed by General SCHOFIELD to register and vote.—The Board of Registration is given more option in refusing persons the right to register than the Attorney General says they possess, which, after all, is the most dangerous and unjust departure from the line laid down by the law officer of the Government.

Whether the District Commanders are each to construe the law for themselves, or rules to govern all are to emanate from Washington, we cannot tell. If the former is to be the mode of process of reconstruction, with the disposition on the part of all of them to add to the harshness of harsh legislation—to heap unnecessary burdens upon a prostrate people—we expect but little justice at the ballot-box, and are prepared to witness the destinies of our State placed under the control of the worst elements of our disorganized society—compared to which the Pandemonium which now rules Tennessee will be an elysium of justice and peace.

Orders are as thick as Blackberries.

We are again indebted to Col. FRANK, Commandant of Post here, for the following order from Gen. Sickles, No. 34. The late hour at which we received it prevents us from making an analysis, and must merely refer those interested to the order itself for the information it contains. Order No. 33 has not been furnished us.—Really and truly Gen. Sickles may be considered faithful to his trust—at least for issuing orders—to all of which our people do, as they must, submit :

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3d, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 34.

I. Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police, City Marshals, Chiefs of Detectives and Town Marshals of the several districts, counties, cities, towns, and other municipal organizations, in North and South Carolina, will at once, by letter, report to Bvt. Col. Edward W. Hinks, U. S. Army, Provost Marshal General of the Second Military District, Charleston, South Carolina, setting forth in the report the name of each officer, his residence, official station, duties, post office address, salary per annum, and the authority by whom appointed. Coroners, Constables, and other officers, in this Military District, whose duty it is to make arrests, and, who are not included in the force of any Sheriff, Chief of Police, City Marshal, Chief of Detectives, or Town Marshal, will make individual reports to the Provost Marshal General in like manner and form as above required.

II. Whenever any homicide, rape, mayhem, felonious assault, burglary, arson, robbery, or larceny—where the property stolen is of the value of twenty-five dollars and more—shall be committed within any city or town in this Military District, the chief officer of police of such city or town shall at once investigate the case and report the facts to the Provost Marshal General; setting forth the nature of the crime, the name and residence of the party against whose person or property such crime has been committed, the time when and place where it was committed, the name, description and residence of the offender, if known; and if the offender has been arrested, stating what steps have been taken to secure his punishment; and if not in custody, giving any information which may be of service in securing his detection and arrest. Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina and of districts in South Carolina, shall investigate and make report of such offences, when committed within their respective counties or districts and not within the limits of any city or town, in like manner and form as is herein required of chiefs of police of cities and towns. When an offender whose offence has been reported, shall be arrested, report of the arrest will be made at once by the officer in charge to the Provost Marshal General.

Consolidated Monthly Reports of the above enumerated crimes will also be made by the respective officers and for the localities above designated, to the Provost Marshal General. Blanks will be furnished by him upon application. The first report to include the period from January 1st to May 31st, 1867.

III. Whenever a prisoner shall break and escape from a penitentiary, jail, or other prison, in the Second Military District, the officer in charge of such penitentiary, jail, or other prison shall at once make report of the facts to the Provost Marshal General, setting forth in such report the date of escape, the name of each escaped prisoner, his description, age, residence, the crime for which committed, whether under sentence or awaiting trial, whether recaptured; and stating fully the manner of the escape and the circumstances under which it was effected. Reports in like form and manner will be made by all officers from whose custody prisoners may escape while being conducted to or from a prison. Whenever a prisoner shall be recaptured the fact will be at once reported to the Provost Marshal General, by the officer from whose custody the prisoner escaped. Failure to make prompt report of escaped prisoners as herein required will inculpate the delinquent officer as aiding and abetting the escape.

IV. The Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina, and of districts in South Carolina, will at once report to the Provost Marshal General the condition of the jails, prisons or work-houses under their charge, or in their respective districts or counties, as to capacity, convenience and security, and the names and residences of the officers responsible for the condition and care of such jails, prisons and work-houses.

V. All civil officers having charge of any jail, prison or work-house, in this Military District, shall, on the last day of each month, make a report to the Provost Marshal General upon blanks to be by him prescribed, and furnished upon application, of all persons who have been confined in such jail, prison or work-house during the month, setting forth the name of the prisoner, his description, residence, age, when committed, for what offence arrested, by whom arrested, by whose order arrested, whether under sentence or awaiting trial; if under sentence, by what tribunal tried and sentenced; if sentenced, for what period and the amount of fine or costs if any; how employed; how subsisted; whether discharged, transferred, escaped or deceased; if discharged, by what authority; if transferred, to what place and by whom ordered. The first report made under the requirements of this paragraph will include the period from January 1st to May 31st, 1867.

VI. All Sheriffs, Constables, Police and other civil officers and persons, whose duty it is under the laws of the provisional governments of North Carolina and South Carolina to serve writs or make arrests are hereby required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the Provost Marshal General, to the same effect as they are required by law to obey and execute writs, warrants, or other process issued by civil magistrates. And resistance to or disobedience of the lawful orders or authority of the Provost Marshal General shall subject the offender to trial by a Military Commission, and, upon conviction, to removal from office and punishment by fine and imprisonment.

VII. Duplicates of the reports required by the provisions of paragraphs II, III and V of this order, to be made by local officers to the Provost Marshal General, will at the same time be sent to the proper Post Commander.

VIII. The performance of the duties enjoined by this order will not be construed to relieve civil officers from the discharge of any of the duties now required of them by the laws of the local provisional governments. And any civil officer who shall refuse or neglect to perform promptly the duties herein required of him, or who shall make any false return or report of the matters herein prescribed, shall be dismissed from his office, and be subject to trial by Military Commission for misdemeanor.

IX. Sheriffs, Constables and other officers, whose official emoluments are confined to costs and fees, shall be allowed for services performed under the orders of the Provost Marshal General the same costs and fees to be paid in the same manner, as is provided by the laws of the local provisional governments for like service under those laws.

X. All persons in this Military District, who may know of any threatened breach of the peace, or of the commission of any crime or offence are requested to make complaint thereof at once to the Chief of the Police, or Marshal of the city or town ; or, if the crime or disorder shall be committed without the limits of any city or town, to a magistrate or the Sheriff of the county or district ; and, if prompt action shall not be taken by the officer to whom the matter shall be reported, such persons are requested to report all the facts to the Post Commander and to the Provost Marshal General.

XI. Imprisonment for default in payment of costs, fees or charges of court, attornies or public officers, shall not exceed thirty days.

By Command of Maj. General D. E. Sickles :
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

Poor Louisiana.

The telegraph informs us to what extent General SHERIDAN is carrying his authority in Louisiana. Governor WELLS, a miserable tool of the Radicals at best, merely for petitioning for the restoration of the Levee Commissioners, heretofore displaced from office, is removed by military order, and THOMAS J. DURANT, is announced as Governor of Louisiana. It is a family quarrel, and we have no sympathy with the retiring Governor, but our heart bleeds for the poor State whose rights and laws are so outraged.

As the President restored the Commissioners, he must have disapproved of the reasons which caused their removal, and it now rests to be seen whether he will quietly brook the direct insult which has been given to his authority and decision by the General in command, in removing the chief executive officer of a State merely for bringing to the notice of the President the short comings of the General. We may well ask, in the face of this unparalleled conduct, that the Attorney General will not delay defining the duties and powers of the military commanders under the Reconstruction Acts.

More Removals.

General SICKLES has removed the Mayor, Hon. THOMAS J. CURTIS, and the Board of Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville. Mr. J. R. LEA has been appointed Mayor, and M. A. BAKER, J. W. LETT, JNO. REHLY, J. W. HOPKINS, J. C. POE and E. L. PEMBERTON compose the new Board of Commissioners. The Town Constables have also been removed and others appointed in their stead. We can only express the hope, which we have had occasion before to express, that those removed were Conservatives, and that those appointed were Radicals, was not the only reason for the order.

Change of Postoffice.

We have been favored with a copy of a letter from the Second Assistant Postmaster General to our Postmaster, Mr. Poisson, stating that the name and site of the Postoffice hitherto called BELL'S STORE, in the county of Robeson, has been changed by the POSTMASTER GENARAL to RED BANK. Mr. Nicholas McLauclin is the Postmaster.

The Henry Clay Monument—Letter from Mr. George Ticknor Curtis.

NEW YORK, May 25.

To the Mayor and the City Councils of Louisville, Ky.

GENTLEMEN :—I have received your very kind invitation to be present, as one of the guests of the City of Louisville, at the unveiling of the statue of Mr. Clay, on the 30th inst. I have also received a subsequent note from the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, intimating that rooms have been engaged for me and my family, and urging, as a reason for my acceptance of this honor, that my exertions in defence of constitutional principles have gained for me a large share of the favor of your people. This recognition, from men to whom I am personally a stranger, and whose homes and daily walks are far off from my own, has touched me deeply. It gives me pain, you may well believe, to be obliged to refuse the invitation ; for having never been an aspirant for public office, I have nothing to which to attribute your kindness but my adherence to those principles of constitutional government of which your departed statesman was a great champion and exemplar. His public character and career, from his first entrance into public life before the war of 1812, down to the day of his death, I have often studied, and I have been accustomed to believe that I understand them. In respect to the nature of the Constitution of the United States, the relations of the general government to the States, the limitations of its powers and the sources from which they are derived, there never was any essential difference between Mr. Clay and the great man from whom, as an humble pupil, I derived the immutable principles of our fundamental law. Of both it may be, as it repeatedly has been, said, that if their lives had been prolonged through another decade, we never could have had the civil war that has afflicted our country ; and it may be added, that if the people of the United States now fully understood their principles and reverenced their teachings, the Union would be at once restored without that violation of the maxims and that disregard of the interests of constitutional liberty which we have now so much cause to deplore.

In doing honor to the memory of Mr. Clay, at this period of imminent peril to our American institutions, you are rendering a true service to the hopes of all who are struggling to preserve them. In every part of his character, in every fibre of his intellectual and moral nature, he was a lover of constitutional government. In the discipline of party management he may have been, as a leader, somewhat imperative; but he had an utter abhorrence of everything in the nature of unlimited and arbitrary power in government; and nothing so instantly excited his dauntless opposition as did the slightlest indication of a purpose or a tendency to overstep the Constitution. It may be said of him that no American statesman has ever lived who had a more genuine love of constitutional liberty, or a quicker sagacity in detecting the approach of that insidious enemy, which finds, in an alleged expediency or a spurious necessity, the excuse for encouragements upon constitutional principles. Mr. Clay not only thoroughly understood our American system of public liberty, as it is embodied in the complex relations of a national sovereignty to the sovereignties of States, but he had an ardent sympathy with the interests of liberty everywhere, and an equally ardent hatred of that kind of authority which seeks to divorce the rights of governments from the rights of mankind. There is an incident in his life, little known perhaps to this generation, which exhibits very strikingly this feature of his character, and shows how ready he always was to break away from the tramels of party, when any principle was in question that threatened injury to the cause of popular self-government. I exhume it from the history of a period in which it has long been buried, the more eagerly because it involves the earlier relations between Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, whose rivalry in the same political party, in subsequent years, has been supposed to have disturbed their intercourse more than was in fact the case.

When Mr. Webster, in 1824, introduced in the House of Representatives his resolution looking to the appointment of a Commissioner to Greece, and made his celebrated speech on the Greek Revolution, his purpose was misunderstood by almost every one else in Congress excepting Mr. Clay. It was imagined that he meant to take advantage of a warm public sympathy for the Greeks, then struggling against their Turkish oppressors, in order to deliver a captivating oration. His real purpose was to exhibit and denounce the doctrines held by the continental powers of Europe respecting the rights of all governments to suppress the efforts of all peoples who might undertake to assert their own liberties. He had then recently returned to Congress after an absence from it of nearly six years. During the former period of his service, while the war with England was going on, Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay had acted in opposite parties, and the old party names and associations were not yet wholly laid aside when Mr. Webster again appeared in Congress. Mr. Clay's associates committed the mistake of opposing and ridiculing Mr. Webster's Greek resolution; but this did not prevent Mr. Clay from giving to it his emphatic support, or restrain him from rebuking the spirit that prompted opposition on account of the quarter from which the resolution came. Stung by the apparent indifference of the House to the interests of constitutional liberty throughout the world, he rose to one of his loftiest strains of eloquence, which he closed with a burst of indignant appeal to the better fellings of the nation. "Go home," he said, "go home, if you dare; go home, if you can, to your constituents, and tell them that you voted it down. Meet, if you dare, the appalling countenances of those who sent you here, and tell them that you shrank from the declaration of your own sentiments; that you cannot tell how, but that some unknown dread, some indescribable apprehension, some indefinite danger affrighted you—that the spectres of scimetars and crowns and crescents gleamed before you and alarmed you, and that you suppressed all the noble feelings prompted by religion, by liberty, by national independence and by humanity. He could not believe that such would be the feeling of the majority of that House. But, for himself, though every friend of the measure should desert it, and he be left to stand alone with the gentleman from Massachusetts, he would give the resolution the poor support of his unqualified approbation."

The last time that these two great men ever met on earth, in private, was in the winter of 1849–'50, just before Mr. Clay introduced into the Senate his resolutions on which the celebrated Compromise measures of that session were founded. Both of them had become thoroughly alarmed for the Union by the angry speeches that were every day delivered in Congress by the extremists of the two sections, and by the state of popular feeling then existing between the North and the South. But they had had no interchange of their personal sentiments on the subject down to the time when Mr. Clay prepared his resolutions.—He was then suffering with the disease which soon afterwards terminated his life, and his noble frame, which your statue is about to recall to the recollection of your people in all its native dignity and grace, was racked by a cruel cough. In an inclement winter night he left his hotel, and without any previous announcement of his intended visit entered Mr. Webster's house, holding in his hand the resolutions which he proposed to present to the Senate. Addressing Mr. Webster, who was then to all human observation in perfect health, Mr. Clay referred in solemn tones to his own precarious condition, and said that the last act of his life must be an effort to preserve the Union ; that he had come to submit to Mr. Webster the resolutions which he had prepared ; to ask his judgment upon them, and to solicit his co-operation ; for, said Mr. Clay, in any worthy effort to allay the angry passions that are now threatening the destruction of this government, *your* co-operation I cannot for a moment doubt. He then read his resolutions to Mr. Webster, who said that although he was not prepared to concur in all their details, and must reserve himself in regard to some of them, he should give his earnest support to the general principles of the settlement which Mr. Clay proposed to effect.—When Mr. Clay had retired, Mr. Webster spoke of him with a deep feeling of respect and praise, mingled with many touching thoughts concerning their long association in public life.

They have been gone from us these many weary years. Fraternal blood has flowed in rivers since their restraining power was withdrawn by the hand of death ; and now, when the din of arms is no longer heard, we are as far from obedience to the true principles of our government as we could be if these illustrious lives had never been given to us for our teaching, our imitation, and our guidance. We seem to have lost the sense of the binding moral obligation of fundamental law. The country is no longer governed by, or according to, a written constitution. It is governed by the will of a political party, acting without reference to the Constitution, and as it sees fit to act. The consequence of all this is, that the relations of the Federal government to the sovereignties of the States are completely reversed. At no former period of our history has it ever been imagined that the federal power could dictate to a State who shall or shall not constitute a part of the sovereign people of the State for the purposes of government. By the Constitution of the United States, it remains absolutely with the people of each State to determine who shall exercise the elective franchise within such State, and he who asserts or represents that it is otherwise, deludes and deceives those whom he can persuade to believe him. It is, too, an undeniable principle of our constitutional law, that the question of what changes shall be made in the existing constitution of a State, so as to admit to the elective franchise persons not at present included in it, rests entirely with those who constitute the voting sovereign people under the existing constitution. Yet, in sheer violation of these unquestionable truths, the federal government sends into ten States a military force empowered to sweep away their existing constitutions, to subvert the sovereignty of their people, and to summon to the polls in the act of making a new constitution, whomsoever *Congress* sees fit to designate for that purpose. We have thus entered upon the career of founding State governments upon force—and upon external force. This stupendous precedent cannot be without lasting, corresponding results. It marks the overthrow of the last barrier to complete consolidation ; for, if the existence of a supposed necessity or expediency, to be judged of by a present majority of Congress, can furnish a reason to-day for subverting the sovereignty of a State by force, it can furnish just as good a reason hereafter for the exercise of the same force to the same end.—The party administering the federal government has only to will that a new State government shall be founded on the suffrages of those who are not voters by the fundamental law of the State, and the thing is done by the irresistible and overwhelming force which the federal government wields.

However flagrant may be this wrong, however vital to the continuance of our free institutions may be the principle involved, we cannot look to the people of the Southern States to resist that wrong and to protect that principle. We are not entitled to demand of them that they suffer martyrdom in a cause which we have ourselves abandoned. They are powerless, and they are therefore irresponsible. Resistance would bring down upon them unutterable suffering. For whatever woes, to us or to themselves, they are justly accountable, posterity will hold them absolved from the duty of defending by their lives the fundamental theory of all American government. It is on us that the moral accountability for the destruction of our system of free government is to rest ; and when we are arraigned for it, in the judgment of those who are to come after us, we shall have but a poor excuse to urge in our defence. It is not true, that we could not have restored the Union without doing this violence to the Constitution. It is not true that the normal relations of those States to the federal government could not have been reinstated without tearing up the foundation of their law. It is not true that in order to recognize them as States of this Union it was necessary to place upon them the heel of military conquest and to stamp out their very existence as free, self-governing, and sovereign American States. For every act of needless arbitrary power that men can do there is a retribution; and nations are no more exempt than individuals from the moral laws which ordain retribution. It will come when we have come to the loss of a political system which has been our glory, our safety, our happiness, our boast, our sole safeguard against the establishment of despotic power.

In my view, therefore, we are brought to a definite issue, which can be easily seen. We have changed the form of our government, from the supremacy of a written Constitution, to the supremacy of the will of a party wielding the physical power of the nation. The issue is, whether this is to continue and to be a permanent condition, or whether we are to revert to the government of our fathers. It is said that revolutions never go backwards. Whether this one will be an exception it may require more than mortal prescience to foresee.—We have as yet had but little to encourage us in the hope that it may be so ; for it is plain that since we ceased to be at actual war we have not chosen to restore the conditions of actual peace, although we could easily have done it, and that while the Constitution might have resumed its rightful supremacy over our actions, we have not permitted it to do so.

We have now an opportunity to appreciate the consequences of destroying a State. That political sovereign, the source and the guarantor of all property, we choose to suppress. Upon a vast region inhabited by an agricultural people, and in an age when capital is of essential relation to the tillage of the earth, we voluntarily prefer to inflict a paralysis that renders even the production of adequate food an impossibility.—The most fertile acre in all that region is not to day security for a dollar in any market of the world, for the plain reason that the political community in which it lies has been deprived of its existence as a self-governing State and no man can tell what law, or whether any law, upholds the title of the possessor. Let this condition of things continue for another twelve months and we shall have made a nation of paupers to be fed by the world at large, or to perish on the most productive soil that the sun shines upon in his course. The politician may chuckle at the chances of purloining a State for the uses of the party by obtaining a despotic control over the Constitution under which it may present itself for admission into the Union.—The statesman who has either sense or philanthropy in his composition can see in such a scheme the probable destruction of the faculty and the means for maintaining society in a self-supporting condition.

But of the duty of laboring faithfully to the end, while yet a chance remains, I have no doubt. The examples of the great and good who received this Constitution from its founders, and transmitted it unimpaired to us, must not be lost to our memories, or withdrawn from our sight. He, whose name and fame you are about to commemorate, will, let us hope, continue by his monumental image to speak to willing hearts, for ages to come, of the love which he bore to this whole land, of the fidelity with which he served its whole people, of the courage with which he defended their institutions, of the wise conciliation by which he reconciled their conflicting interests, of the eloquence with which he swayed them to right action, of the power which he ever exerted for their good.

Again regretting, Mr. Mayor, that I cannot unite with you in so interesting a ceremony,

I remain, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. TICKNOR CURTIS.

Dismal Swamp Peat.

We have a specimen of peat as prepared by a company engaged in procuring it from the Dismal Swamp. The deposit is said to be very extensive, extending to a depth of six or eight put from the surface of the bog. It is on the line of the Dismal Swamp Canal, about twelve miles from Norfolk. The peat is dug after the earth has been relieved of the winter's saturation. It is cleared of sticks and roots, and is then run through a mill, like clay in preparation for bricks. In this state it is compressed into moulds, nearly the shape and size of those used for moulding bricks, and laid out to dry. In ten or twelve days it is ready for use. It burns very readily, leaving a peculiar ash which is alleged to be a powerful manure. Peat is said to be particularly adapted to raising steam, rapidly, as well as excellent for family use.—Richmond *Enquirer*.

The Wheat Crop of Alabama.

We learn from reliable gentlemen who have recently traveled over a large portion of the State that the wheat crop is unusually promising, and in the counties of Lee, Coosa, Elmore, Macon, Tallapoosa, Randolph and Chambers, the yield is expected to be larger than it has been for many years past. This will be a great relief to the people and especially to the destitute who, a few months ago, could see nothing ahead of them but ruin and starvation.

Arrival of the President and His Attendants at Raleigh.

HIS RECEPTION—SPEECHES, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 3—P. M.

The President was met by the following named officers: State Treasurer Battle, Secretary of State Best, Comptroller Burgin, United States Marshal Goodloe, and also, by a committee of the City Council.

Mr. Battle, addressing the President, said:—Mr. President, in behalf of the people of North Carolina, it is my grateful province to welcome you to our State. Born and raised to manhood on our soil, you, forty years ago, left our borders to battle with the difficulties and strive for the rewards of the great West. After being crowned with the most distinguished honors by Tennessee, the daughter of North Carolina, you have by the aid of the people of the United States reached the highest point to which human ambition can attain. We believe that you have, with singular intrepidity, used the powers of your great office with a sincere desire to heal the wounds and advance the prosperity of our common country.

On this your return to revisit the scenes of your early days, we extend to you our cordial greeting as our President, our fellow-citizen and our friend.

The President replied—I have no language adequate to express my feelings and emotions on this occasion. I shall not now recur to the scenes of my early life, for it has not been my intention or desire to make any general remarks on this tour, but simply to acknowledge and express my sincere thanks for the manifestations of the respect of my fellow-citizens. I acknowledge to you, sir, and to those whom you represent, my gratitude for the welcome which you have thus given to me. I must leave you and others to infer what I ought to have said if I had ventured upon a full reply to what you have said. Again, gentlemen, I sincerely and heartily thank you.

Mr. Battle then said—Mr. Secretary of State and Mr. Post Master General, I am likewise commissioned to offer you a cordial welcome to our State. We earnestly hope that in your progress you will pass your time agreeably, and on your return will retain pleasant impressions of our people and State.

Secretary Seward replied: I can certainly say, for myself, for I do not undertake to speak for Mr. Post Master General Randall, that here, at the threshold of North Carolina, I find myself under a peculiar embarrassment. I find the Secretary of State of the United States overshadowed by the Secretary of State of North Carolina. This produced laughter in the crowd, owing to the marked contrast in the weight and statue between the two Secretaries, the North Carolina Secretary being six feet four inches and a half high, and heavy in proportion. Mr. Seward resumed, I hope my respected and esteemed associate will not meet with a similar embarrassment while traveling through this State. I come here with the President, with pride and satisfaction on this visit to his native State; pride and satisfaction because he has honored me with his confidence in his administration, and satisfied because I can bear testimony before the people among whom he was born, as I always cheerfully do before the people of my own native State; the people of our common country and the world, that his only objects are restoration of peace, harmony and prosperity throughout the Union: satisfied still more because I believe his conduct of public affairs has been, in all respects, not only patriotic but wise and benevolent. I thank you for this cordial welcome, in the name of the authorities of North Carolina. All the world know that we, of the National administration, hold all the Federal States closely within their proper constitutional spheres, and it becomes us to show, as I trust we shall, while we remain here, respect for the proper rights of North Carolina with loyalty and submission to the constituted authorities of this ancient and honored commonwealth.

Post Master Gen Randall remarked, I also return my thanks, the only reason I suppose, I am not overshadowed is become there is but one Post Master General. Like my friend, the Secretary of State, I also have much pride in visiting North Carolina; proud because I come to visit the birth-place of the honored President of this great nation; proud, because the office of President is higher than any place occupied by any potentate of the old world, and because all may see the most prominent man who represents the power and institutions of the people and because he, after the tribulation through which we have passed, has an earnest hope that prosperity may in all its fullness follow the peace which now prevails throughout the land, and that we may in all respects be a united people, speaking with one voice, and that voice for the glory and perpetuity of the nation. I know this is the feeling which animates the President, as well as the great mass of the American people, their hope and prayer being that we may have one body, and that a sound one, one faith, and that a stern one for the glory of the republic.

The ceremonies having closed, the party resumed their journey. At the several stopping places on the way to Raleigh many persons, white and black, approached the car to shake hands with the President and converse with him; among the incidents, an old negro woman rushing through the crowd at Warren depot, seizing the President's hand exclaimed, "Bress de Lord, I'se been praying night and day fo dis day to come round, dat I might see de President." A genuine black man came up and introduced himself as Cæsar Johnson, saying "Dats a good name." The President pleasantly replied, "Yes, I think so, it will not disgrace you if you do not disgrace it."

The party arrived at a quarter past four o'clock; large crowd in waiting; the President was cheered on landing. Generals Sickles, Burns and Miles were at the depot. Repeated cheers were given in honor of the President. Mayor Haywood addressed the President as follows: "Allow me, sir, in behalf of the City Council and citizens generally, to tender to you a cordial welcome to the hospitalities of the city of Raleigh. I trust, sir, the visit you now make to your native State and city, after an absence of many years, may be as agreeable to yourself and friends who accompany you, as I know it will be pleasing to our people. Many of the friends and associates of your youthful days have passed away, but there are still some remaining who will be delighted to honor one who has by his own exertions ascended the ladder of fame, step by step, to its topmost round, the proud and honorable position of President of the United States of America. The President responded, by remarking it would be affectation in him were he to say he was indifferent or insensible to this manifestation. He could not prove false to his nature or manhood; such a welcome as this from those who had known him first and longest on his return to his native city, was highly appreciated. He had nothing further to say, than to tender to the Mayor and those whom he represented, his thanks for this cordial welcome.

The procession was then formed—the President being accompanied by a military escort. He was cheered as he passed through the principal streets. On reaching the Yarborough Hotel he proceeded to the portico and was there introduced to the crowd by Gov. Worth, who addressed him as follows:

Gentlemen and Ladies—I have the honor to introduce to you his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. He visits the city of his nativity on the invitation of its citizens to be present at an erection of a monument to commemorate the worth of his father. As the representative of North Carolina, I offer him a cordial welcome from our whole people. I deem it inappropriate to the occasion to allude to any of the political questions which now divide public opinion. We propose only a tender of respect to the President, in which every true-hearted North Carolinian ought to join. We all desire the restoration of a Constitutional Union, as nearly as possible on its old foundation, and therefore we all honor our illustrious guest, as posterity will honor him for his intelligent, constant and manly support of constitutional liberty. Welcome, then, a hearty welcome to North Carolina's son, who has rendered himself illustrious by his honest, earnest and unflinching adherence to the Constitution and the Union.

The President was greeted with applause and responded as follows:—Sir—Permit me, through you, to tender to those here present, and to the people of the State of North Carolina, my sincere thanks for the welcome tendered me on the occasion of my return to my native town. I confess that under the circumstances and in view of the demonstrations which have been made since I reached Raleigh, as well as on the way, I am impressed with emotions which language is wholly inadequate to express here in the language of another, and it is not worth while to attempt to improve upon it. Here in the city of Raleigh is where my infant eyes first saw the light of Heaven; here are the scenes of childhood; here is everything to bind man to his fellow, and to assist him with surrounding objects; here is where the tenderness of the heart have taken a firm hold upon everything to which it is attached. In making my entance into this city to-day, my mind involuntarily wandered back to the time when I left her streets a penniless and inexperienced boy, to make my way in the world. Applause. When looking back forty-one years ago and on returning here to-day, I begin to inquire where are those I left behind? aye in the language of poetry itself. The friends of childhood, where are they? Echo, answers where? Some have emigrated and gone to other lands; some have complied with the inexorable and irresistable call, and have passed to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns.

I again ask, friends of my childhood, where are they? Where are the Haywoods, Hunters and Lanes? where are the Pearces, the Roysters and Smiths and Joneses? where is the long list of men who lived at that day, and who commanded respect for constancy to principles. Applause. Under those circumstances could I feel indifferent? I would be false to my nature if I forgot you, and not to indulge in self-adulation, I can say, I feel proud of the demonstrations in my honor by the citizens of my native town.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself has said, this is my own, my native land." Applause. This is not the time or occasion to discuss the political issues which disturb the public mind, but as allusion has been made to my first going out from among you, I may say that ever since I formed an opinion as to the fundamental principles of the government, I have adhered to them and to the Constitution, the Union and the flag of my country. Applause.—When I went out from among you, and from the time I became connected with politics, I laid down, as my rule, a conscientious performance of duty, and adopted the Constitution of my country as my guide. Applause. And by these, whether in prosperity or adversity, I have always been guided and controlled, and come weal or woe, in high places or low places, with the Constitution as my guide, with my hand laid on the altar of my country, I will leave these great principles for those who are to follow. Applause. One of my leading tenets has been the prosperity of the great mass of the people, holding that persons, without regard to condition or color, should be esteemed according to intrinsic merit or worth, leaving each to rise on his own merit, courage and energy.—Let this be the standard, so that to every one may be assigned his true position. I trust and hope that instead of discussing party issues, creating factions between North, South, East or West, that all will exert themselves to the restoration of the union of these States, so that the flag may float over a contented and prosperous people. Applause.—Let us, my friends, repair the breaches made by the war, and restore the Union. This being accomplished, we may then make such issues as the public prosperity and safety may demand. Let us efface from our minds the memory of the past. Let us pour oil on the troubled waters and restore peace to the States. This has been my constant object; but let this pass. I simply came to this place in compliance with your invitation to participate in another ceremony—to confer an honor upon the memory of one who was a few years ago in your midst. This has not emanated, as I understand, from any particular quarter or family.

One word to you, young men. There is much said as to education, advantages, etc., but if any of you wish to succeed or, in common phase, make yourselves men, you will have to do so through your own exertions. I know some of you are familiar with the hardships and fiery trials through which I have passed during the time that has elapsed since I left you, it is not for me to say whether I have succeeded or not. Let that be as it may, my race is nearly run. I am no aspirant for anything. The way is open for all. Places of emolument and distinction are before you.—There are here a few of those in whose hands the administration of the Government is to be placed. We are passing away; the next wave will bring you, young men and women, in our places, and our work will fall into other hands, therefore the greater should be your efforts to prepare yourselves for the responsibilities that must in time devolve upon you.

In conclusion, permit me to tender you my thanks for the cordial welcome extended through your distinguished representative, the Governor of the State. Though she sent me out penniless and friendless, and did not then afford those advantages which you now enjoy; and though on returning I cannot do so in the language of the schools, to my *Alma Mater;* I can say, with pride and satisfaction, she is my mother, and whatever may have been her delinquencies, I love her still. Then, ladies and gentlemen, let me again express my heartfelt thanks for this warm and sincere welcome on my return to this my native city.

The President, as he retired, was repeatedly applauded.

Secretary Seward having been loudly called for, said:—Ladies and gentlemen, of North Carolina, Like my great chief who preceded me, it is not my purpose to make a speech, having come with him to his city as a companion and friend. I am entitled to sink out of the scene. I feel the touching solemnity of the occasion. The President is among you now. Nothing more has happened.—It is only one more citizen of Raleigh come home again.

I owe you one word of acknowledgment, however, for the willingness you have shown to see and hear me. It was not so always. It will, I trust in God, be so hereafter. Applause. And if it is not so hereafter, it will be as I think, as it has been heretofore, your fault and not mine.—Yes—yes—I have one word to say about the political situation. When the idle and mischievous expression, "Let the wayward sisters depart in peace," I noticed that North Carolina went on with the rest. I have not forgotten that after the storm of violence had begun to subside, and the rainbow was distinguished by the faintest tints in the political skies, we sent out the dove and the olive branch, inviting the wanderers to come home again. North Carolina fluttered and hastened back to the ark. Applause and laughter. You never had my consent to depart; you never have had my refusal to stay; you have always my heart to come and stay in what way you can—come white, come black, come mixed, come altogether, only come, and all shall be well. Applause. As he withdrew, Postmaster General Randall was next called for and said: It does not become me to talk much in such a place, after what you have heard from the President and Secretary of State. I simply come forward to express my thanks for your good will. I come as a cup bearer and assistant to the President, to whose staff I belong. You see in him a young man going out from among you without a place to lay his head, with no place to call his home, and now you see him return with the highest honors heaped upon him. You have seen him going out on foot, and returning in a chariot—a President of forty millions of people. Applause It is well such a spectacle presented to the great people, that they may see there is no position that energy, enterprise, honesty and intelligence may reach, which qualities without the President's bending the supple hinges of the knee, have led the people to give him the highest public place on earth. It is good to reach high positions, but better to deserve them. Applause. The time will come when it will be asked not what wealth we gained and power we acquired, but beyond this will be the enquiry, is the world any better for your having been in it. The President loves the people because he is of the people. It is an honorable journey—he has made hither holding in affection of memory of his father—he has left all the duties of his high office to pay a solemn tribute to the departed worth. Randall was applauded as he retired.

Major General Sickles was vociferously called for, and reluctantly appeared on the balcony. He was greeted with repeated applause, and spoke as follows:—I respond with pleasure in obedience to the summons to make my acknowedgments for your kind and courteous reception. I am here to-day to join you in paying honor to your fellow citizen and friend, the President of the United States. It is the source of much satisfaction to me, as I am sure it will be to your distinguished guest and his honored associates, that they have not only received a spontaneous and cordial welcome from the people, but that all has been well ordered by the authorities of the State and of Raleigh. No one can fail to observe that this assemblage is one of the greatest respectability and decorum, and that no instance or trace of disorder has occurred to mar the dignity and pleasure of the occasion. Confident that it is gratifying to the Chief Magistrate and the Cabinet Ministers present, to witness the admirable bearing of the people of this Capitol, it is my pleasing duty to testify to the President that what he has seen to-day in the Capitol, prevails everywhere over the broad surface of your noble State. Gen. Sickles was applauded as he retired.

The assemblage which was large, after cheering the President, retired from the vicinity of the Hotel.

The President, in company with Secretary Seward, walked through the streets of Raleigh, pointing out various interesting localities, and occasionally halting to shake hands with an old friend.

A large number of strangers are in the city from all parts of the State. After the dedication of the monument there will be a State dinner.

The President in Raleigh.

RALEIGH, June 4.

The President accompanied by Secretary Seward, Post Master General Randall and others of the party were escorted to the Capital at 10 o'clock to-day by Governor Worth and Major General Sickles and Staff, and a number of prominent military officers and civilians, including the Mayor of Raleigh. The reception took place in the Hall of the House of Commons. The visitors, after saluting the President, were introduced severally to Secretary Seward, Post Master General Randall and General Sickles. The Deaf Mutes from the State Asylum were among the many who paid their respects to the President and suite. The whites and blacks were all treated with the same courtesy. The greeting received by the President from all persons was warm and cheerful. The old as well as the young congratulated him on this visit to his native town, and everybody appeared to be happy.

The President in Raleigh—Dedication of the Monument in honor of his Father—Speech of Gov. Swain.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 4.

The ceremonies at the City Cemetery commenced at noon to-day, in connection with the dedication of the monument erected to the father of the President. It is a simple shaft of red limestone, ten feet high, with an ornamented cap.—The inscription is: "In memory of JACOB JOHNSON, an honest man, beloved and respected by all who knew him, born —, died January, 1812, from disease contracted by an over-effort in saving the life of his friend."

The President and party, accompanied by Governor Worth, General Sickles and others, having reached the Cemetery in carriages, were conducted to a platform near the monument. A very large number of spectators were present, all apparently deeply interested in the ceremonies.

After the preliminary religious exercises, the Hon. D. L. SWAIN, L L. D., President of the State University, delivered an address, in which he traced the history of Raleigh, and in this connection alluded to Jacob Johnson, who, by a deed of noble daring saved the lives from drowning of Henderson and Callum, at the ultimate cost of his own, passing away eventually a martyr to humanity.

The following obituary notice, written by Col. Henderson, the Editor of the Raleigh *Star*, is copied from that paper of the 12th of January 1812:

"Died, in this city, Saturday last, Jacob Johnson, who had for many years occupied an humble but useful station. He was city Constable, Sexton and Porter to the State Bank. In his last illness, he was visited by the principal inhabitants of the city—by all of whom he was esteemed for his honesty, sobriety, industry and humane, friendly disposition. None lament him more, except, perhaps, his own relatives, than the publisher of this paper, for he owes his life, on a particular occasion, to the boldness and humanity of Johnson."

The orator, among other things, alluded to the fact that three natives of the State—JACKSON, POLK and JOHNSON—have passed from obscurity and poverty in North Carolina, to comparative opulence and eminence in Tennessee, and thence to the highest point of honor in the Union and the world.

Gov. Swain concluded as follows:

"Of the history of the son of Jacob Johnson who commenced life under such comparatively unfavorable auspices, this is not the time to speak. The companion of his boyhood, LEONIDAS POLK, whose character I have attempted to portray, has passed the portals of the grave. The President of the United States is before you scarcely more time worn than the Lieutenant General seemed at our last interview. His career in life thus far is one of the most remarkable in any age or nation. His country and the world have decided between the two representative men of the two parties which divided North Carolina and the South that he who achieved success, if not more pure and patriotic, was as brave, as disinterested and wiser than his compeer. The monuments of the sires are before you. The crossed swords may be suspended as a memento of the past and a warning for the future. The blood of the noblest heroes on both sides of the conflict will soon form a union in the veins of the descendants of those who met in deadly strife on many well fought fields. The most patriotic hearts, North and South, East and West, already beat in unison. The time has arrived when patriotism not less than christianity requires the forgiveness of all that we cannot forget. Let the crossed swords on the monument surmounted by the stripes and stars form an appropriate Memorial Association for the Confederate and Union dead, and no strife be impressed above their graves but patriotic and generous emulation to do most to promote harmony and restore the more perfect union designed by the constitution of our common country."

The ceremonies were closed with the benediction.

Two colored girls laid large bunches of the choicest flowers on the grave of Jacob Johnson.

From Raleigh—Arrival of Chief Justice Chase.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 5—P. M.

Chief Justice Chase arrived by this evening's train and was welcomed at the depot by a large concourse of white and colored citizens. The Mayor, on his arrival at the Hotel, extended him a cordial greeting with appropriate remarks, to which Justice Chase responded, thanking him for the hospitality extended him, saying I am glad the time had come when all stood equal in the light of law, irrespective of color or condition.—His speech was received with enthusiastic applause.

[LATER.]

RALEIGH, N. C., June 5—P. M.

The State Executive committee of the Holden-Wing of the Republican party, held a meeting at the *Standard* office to-day, and requested Republicans throughout the State to hold primary meetings in every county to elect delegates to the general State convention to assemble in this city on the first Wednesday in September next.

Chief Justice Chase is receiving members of the bar now in the city. He has created a favorable impression. The utmost cordiality prevails.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5—P. M.

The debt bearing coin interest has increased sixty one million four hundred and forty-one thousand dollars. The currency bearing interest has decreased forty-one million four hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars. Matured debt, not presented, decreased two millions two hundred and nineteen thousand dollars. That bearing no interest has increased three hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. Decrease in coin in the Treasury fifteen million four hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars. Increase in currency thirty-eight million eight hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars. Total decrease of debt five million one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Internal Revenue receipts to-day are six hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Secretary McCulloch has issued a circular regarding the locket safety valves, and authorizing the use of either of the five, namely: America, Robinson, Farrar, Mason and McMurchy—subject to the usual inspection regarding workmanship and quality of material.

It is officially announced that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem compound interest notes, as they shall mature, by the payment of principal and interest on presentation to the Treasurer or either Assistant of the Treasury, at New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

From New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 5—P. M.

The Legislature was organized to-day. General Griffin was elected Speaker of the House, and Wm. T. Park President of the Senate.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5—P. M.

General Longstreet publishes a letter this morning in the Republican, containing the following paragraph:

"The military bill and amendments are peace offerings, and we should accept them as such, and place ourselves upon them as the starting point from which to meet future political issues as they arise."

Governor Wells published a letter, addressed to the President, protesting against his removal, and also, another very caustic one addressed to General Sheridan, in which he says there is not a word of truth in the charge that he has impeded the execution of the laws of Congress.

Alabama Republican State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, June 5—P. M.

The Republican Convention of this State adjourned to-day after having passed resolutions similar to those passed by Conventions in other Southern States, in regard to reconstrustion.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 5 P. M.

Considerable depression prevails in this community, owing to recent orders of Gen. Sickles, interfering in municipal affairs. During the last two days city stock has fallen from 15 to 10 ₰ cent.

The Board of trade has passed resolutions deprecating some of the provisions of Order No. 32, as injurious to the prosperity of the city, and appointing a committee to confer with General Sickles in relation thereto.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 5—P. M.

The wife of Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, died here yesterday.

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 5—6 P. M.

Cotton firm—sales of 1,800 bales, at 27½@28 cts. Flour heavy; State $9@$11 75; Southern $11@$15 50. Corn heavy; mixed new, $1 12@$1 17; old $1 22@$1 26. Mess Pork heavy and closing at $22 90. Lard heavy. Rice. Sugar and Coffee steady. Naval Stores heavy; Spirits Turpentine 60@61 cents; Rosin $4@$8 50. Freights firm.

Stocks dull Money 7 ₰ cent. Gold 136¾. Five-twenties, Coupons, of '62, 109¼@110.

BALTIMORE, June 5—6 P. M.

Cotton quiet and steady at 28 cents. Rio Coffee dull at 15@19 cents in gold, for American. Flour dull; Howard street, extra $12 50@$14. Corn has declined 1@2 cents; white $1 17@$1 20; yellow $1 14; Western mixed $1 16. Sugar dull and steady. Provisions unchanged Whiskey in bond, $2 30@$2 35.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 5—6 P. M.

Cotton quiet but firm—middlings 26 cents.—Sales 230 bales. Receipts 676 bales.

CINCINNATI, June 5—6 P. M.

Flour and Corn dull and nominal. Whiskey dull. Mess Pork dull and nominal at $22 50.—Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard is held at 12½ cents—12¾ cents offered.

ST. LOUIS, June 5—6 P. M.

Cotton dull at 24 cents for Middling. Flour dull and declined 24 cents. Corn declined 3@4 cents. Provisions steady and unchanged. Lard dull and nominal. Whiskey $2 05.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5—6 P. M.

Cotton firm and unchanged—sales of 1,900 bales; low Middling 25½ cents. Receipts 592 bales. Exports 5,104 bales. Ascertained stock taken by actual count 95,962 bales. There are no sales or quotations in Sugar and Molasses. Flour very dull with no settled prices—superfine $11 25; choice extra $17 12½@$18. Corn dull and unchanged—yellow mixed $1 15@$1 20; white scarce at $1 20@$1 22. Oats in good demand at 95 cents to $1. Coffee unchanged. Bacon shoulders are very scarce at 10 cents; Rib 12 cents; clear 13½. Lard steady and firm—in tierces 13@13½ cents; keg 14½@14½ cents. Pork dull at $24 25. Gold 136.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDONDERRY, June 5.

The Steamship Hibernian touched here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, June 5.

The Steamship Worcester from Liverpool for Baltimore, put in here with her machinery damaged.

LONDON, June 5—Evening.

Consols 94½. Bonds 73.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—Evening.

Cotton quiet and prices easier though not quotably lower. Sales of 10,000 bales.

BERLIN, June 5.

It is semi officially reported that Prussia refuses to comply with the expressed desire of Napoleon that it would pledge itself against any future arming of fortress Rasdadt.

Register in Bankruptcy.

We learn from the New Berne *Republican* that Mr. R. F. Lehman, of that city, has been appointed Register in Bankruptcy for this Congressional District. We are not acquainted with the appointee, but the *Republican* says that the appointment will give general satisfaction to the Bar and the community at large. Native North Carolinians have but little interest as to who fill the Federal positions in their midst, except to meet very onerous taxes to help pay their salaries.

A handsome little millinery girl of Louisville, who last year returned a snug income, but has been losing money lately, called upon the assessor the other day and wanted "the $1,900 the government owed her."

Charles L. Pullman, a Deputy Collector in the Chicago Custom House, is behind about $5,000 in his account, and is now under arrest.

STATE NEWS.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Western N. C. Railroad, was held at Morganton on Wednesday last, called by an order of the Board of Directors, to act upon amendments to their Charter, passed by the last General Assembly;

George F. Davidson, Esq., of Iredell, was called to the Chair, and R. F. Simonton and W. A. Eliason, appointed Secretaries.

The committee to ascertain if a majority of the Stock was represented, reported in the affirmative, and the meeting was declared duly organized and ready for business.

Col. Tate explained the object of the meeting and caused to be read the acts of the Legislature—the one removing all restrictions from the Charter, authorizing the letting to contract of any part of the work along the entire line, the subscription of land at a cash valuation, &c., &c. The other to authorize the French Broad or Buncombe Turnpike Company to sell to the Railroad Company their road.

Mr. Woodfin, of Buncombe, addressed the meeting, advocating the acceptance by the company of the legislation referred to and insinuated that there was a lack of interest on the part of some, who now enjoyed railroad facilities, in putting the work forward. This was warmly repelled by Col. Tate, who declared that the people of Burke and the counties East felt earnestly anxious to see the road completed through to the Tennessee line, and at the earliest possible day—that he would give more *money* toward this object, than the gentleman from Buncombe—there was not means enough to do all, and, therefore, what work was to be done should be connected with the finished part so as to be available. He thought that selling State Bonds at forty cents was ruinous to both the company and the State, &c.

Mr. Woodfin rejoined, saying, he felt very deeply the need of a road in his county, the people were not to be put off, that if this road was not pushed forward, they would turn their attention to the "Cross Charter," &c.

The question upon the acceptance of the amendment was put to a Stock vote, and carried by nearly a unanimous vote.

A proposition was read from a party offering to lease the Road for two years, and rebuild the depots, put in new cross ties, &c., which was referred to the Board of Directors.

At a meeting of the Directors after the Stockholders meeting had adjourned, we learn they decided to purchase the Buncombe Turnpike at $50,000. To let out one division of 20 miles from Paint Rock up the French Broad River, at once, and to put the contractors to work from Morganton, West.—Salisbury *Banner.*

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—Mr. Cicero Green (brother of Judge Green of the criminal court of this city) left the city for his home on Neuse road, about 12 miles distant, in company with his wife. About 4 miles from the city he was stopped by a party of negroes, who took from him his money and watch, they then made him and his wife get out of the buggy, and carried them some distance in the woods.

Leaving a party to guard Mr. G. and lady, most of them went off as they said to inform the Captain.

They soon returned and told Mr. Green that the Captain stated that in consideration of his having his wife with him, he would allow him to keep the horse and buggy.

A gentleman who was following Mr. Green a short distance behind, seeing what was going on alarmed the neighborhood, and immediate pursuit was given. The party soon come up with the villains, who fired into them, injuring no one; they still continued to advance when the negroes took to their heels and ran manfully.

We also understand that several other parties were robbed the other day, by the same band, it is thought. We heard considerable blowing a short time since in the Court House of this city, about a negro not being able to obtain justice when the county of Jones was arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner's Court, for this district.—We believe at that time and still continue to believe that they could and can, and only wish that this entire party might be caught and brought before the court now in session in this city, that they might have the justice done them they so richly deserve. All these things occurred on the public highway, in the broad daylight and we would recommend to the men of Jones who have been living in fear of their lives and property, to keep a bright lookout that they do not lose their only mule.

New Berne *Journal of Com.*

MASONIC INSTALLATION.—The officers of Charlotte Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, were publicly installed at Trelear Hall, on Friday evening last, in presence of a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. Dr. Wm. Sloan officiated in the installation ceremony, being the highest officer of the craft present.

After the installation, Ex-Gov. Vance delivered an address, which was appropriate to the occasion, in good taste, and was well received by the audience. The Governor appears to be equal to any occasion, under any circumstances.

The Choir of the Presbyterian Church was present and made music in a style that cannot be surpassed for skill and excellence.

Charlotte *Democrat.*

DEATH OF HON. R. S. DONNELL.—By a telegram to James B. Shepard, Esq., on yesterday morning, we are pained to learn the decease of Hon. Richard Donnell, who expired at Newbern yesterday, at half past 8 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Donnell has for many years occupied a large space in the public eye. We will be enabled in our next issue to give expression to the public sorrow, at this event, in language somewhat suited to the character and service of the eminent deceased.

Raleigh *Standard.*

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.—We are gratified to state, as a well founded rumor, that General Sickles has issued an order, requiring the evacuation of the Executive Mansion by the military and its delivery into the keeping of Governor Worth.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

GOLD.—Calling in at the office of Mr. J. Wagner Jermon, No. 5, Springs' Building, on Saturday last, I was shown three of the finest specimens of gold ever found in Mecklenburg or any of the Western counties of North Carolina. Indeed, I have never seen them surpassed in New Mexico or California, to which they are very similar in quality. There is no doubt but that there is a broad "belt of gold in our Western counties which greatly excels in richness anything ever found in El Dorado, Australia, or any of the finest mining districts in the world.

I understand these specimens were found in a vein four feet thick on a place recently purchased by Mr. Jermon, within six miles of our city.

I would especially call the attention of miners and others interested in the mineral developments of our country to the specimens, and would suggest that they call and see them prior to being sent to New York, whither Mr. J. expects to transmit them in a day or two.—Charlotte *Times.*

A young man in Texas, named Harry Turn, recently married his cousin of the same name, on the principle that "one good turn deserves another."

The trial of Patrick Callahan, for the murder of a young man named Dunn, at the yard of the Clinton Foundry, in Troy, last summer, will be commenced next week

Albert Allen, a boy of Lincsville, Erie county, Penn., lately ran away with $3,000 belonging to his father, and was finally arrested in Saginaw, Michigan. He bought an interest in a saloon in Cleveland for $450, and immediately sold it for $100, then bought the tugboat Emma, of Saginaw, paying $750 cash for it, and was about going in the towing business when arrested.

An imbecile daughter of a drunkard named Murray, died at Worcester on Sunday, alone, from neglect and want, in giving birth to a child, which had been begotten by a young man in that city who had taken advantage of her infirmity and then deserted her.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

BEESWAX, ₰ lb	32 @ 33	LIME, ₰ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
BEEF CATTLE,		From store	1 80 @ 2 00
₰ 100 lbs.	10 00 @12 00	MOLASSES, ₰ gallon,	
BRICKS,		Cuba	53 @ 55
₰ M	10 00 @15 00	Sugar house	52½@ 55
BARRELS, Spts T., each		Syrup	60 @ 1 00
2nd hand	2 25 @ 3 75	NAVAL STORES,	
New	4 25 @ 4 50	Turpentine ₰ 280 lbs	
CANDLES, ₰ lb.,		New York	0 00 @ 3 25
Tallow	13 @ 20	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 00
Adamantine	23 @ 26	Hard	0 00 @ 2 00
Sperm	50 @ 55	Tar, ₰ bbl	0 00 @ 2 50
COFFEE, ₰ lb.,		Tar, in ord	0 00 @ 2 75
Java	40 @ 40	Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 00
Laguayra	23 @ 30	Rosin, pale	4 00 @ 5 25
Rio	25 @ 27	do No. 1	3 50 @ 3 75
St. Domingo	24 @ 27	do No. 2	3 00 @ 3 15
COTTON, ₰ lb.,		do No. 3	2 75 @ 2 90
Ord. to Mid'g	21 @ 24½	Spirits Turpentine,	
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 25	₰ gal	51½@ 52
COTTON BAGGING,		NAILS, ₰ lb.,	
Gunny, ₰ yd	25 @ 00	Cut	6 75 @ 7 00
Dundee	20 @ 00	OILS, ₰ gallon,	
Rope, ₰ lb	10 @ 12½	Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
CORN MEAL,		Linseed	1 75 @ 1 90
₰ bushel	1 50 @ 1 55	Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
DOMESTICS,		Kerosene	60 @ 70
Sheeting,		PEA NUTS,	2 80 @ 3 25
₰ yard	18½@ 19	POTATOES,	
Yarn, ₰ 5 to 2	10 @ 2 25	Sweet, bush	1 50 @ 1 75
FEATHERS,		Irish, ₰ bbl	4 25 @ 5 00
₰ lb	75 @ 80	PROVISIONS, ₰ lb.,	
FISH, ₰ bbl.,		N. C. Bacon.	
Mackerel,		Hams	16@ 18
No. 1	00 00 @22 00	Middlings	13 @ 14
No. 2	20 00 @20 00	Shoulders	11½@ 12½
No. 3	17 50 @18 00	Lard, N. C.	17 @ 17½
Mullets	7 00 @ 9 00	do North'rn	14 @ 16
Herring,		Butter, N. C.	30 @ 35
Eastern	5 00 @ 7 00	do North'rn	32 @ 36
N. C. roe	12 00 @12 50	Cheese	18 @ 22
do cut	9 00 @10 00	PORK, Northern, ₰ bbl.,	
do gross	8 00 @ 9 00	City Mess	24 50 @25 00
Dry Cod, ₰ lb	10 @ 11	Thin	00 00 @24 00
FLOUR, ₰ bbl., Northern		Prime	22 00 @23 00
Family	14 00 @18 00	Rump	00 00 @00 00
Superfine	12 00 @13 00	SALT,	
Fine	10 75 @11 25	Alum, bush	0 50 @ 60
GLUE, ₰ lb	24 @ 25	Liverpool, sack, ground	
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 15	cargo	0 00 @ 2 10
GUANO, Peruvian,		from store	2 25 @ 2 50
Per ton	87 50 @ 90 00	SUGAR, ₰ lb.,	
LAND PLASTER,		Cuba	11 @ 13
₰ ton	18 00	Porto Rico	12 @ 13½
GRAIN, ₰ bushel,		C	14 @ 15
Corn	1 25 @ 1 30	B	15 @ 16
Oats	00 @ 90	A	16 @ 00
Peas, Cow	0 00 @ 1 75	Crushed	17 @ 00
Rice, rough	2 25 @ 2 50	SOAP, ₰ lb.	
Carolina	12 @ 13	Northern	9 @ 13
East India	11 @ 0 12	Wilmington	
HIDES, ₰ lb.,		Ext. Family, 10¼	@ 11
Green	5½@ 6	Family	10 @ 10
Dry	13 @ 14	Chemical	9½@ 10¼
HAY, ₰ 100 lbs.,		Pale	7½@ 8½
Eastern	2 00 @ 2 25	SHINGLES, ₰ M.,	
Northern	1 75 @ 1 90	Contract	4 50 @ 5 00
IRON, ₰ lb.,		Common	2 50 @ 3 75
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	STAVES, ₰ M.,	
American, ref.	0 @ 10	W. O. bbl	20 00 @30 00
American,		R. O. hhd	30 00 @40 00
sheer	9 @ 10	TIMBER, ₰ M.,	
Swede	10 @ 12	Shipping	14 00 @16 00
Hoop,		Mill, prime	10 00 @12 00
₰ ton	155 00@ 60 00	Mill Fair	9 00 @10 00
LIQUORS, ₰ gal., (dom.)		Mill, inferior to	
Whiskey,		ord	6 00 @ 8 00
Bourbon	2 15 @ 4 00	TALLOW, ₰ lb	10 @ 11
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00	TOBACCO, ₰ lb.,	
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	Navy	25 @ 35
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	Medium	30 @ 40
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl't Bds	15 00 @18 00		
Wide do	10 00 @12 00		
Scantling	8 00 @10 00		

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS for the Week ending Thursday, June 6, 1867.

TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has ruled somewhat unsettled, and as may be seen from our table of sales below, prices have been fluctuating—closing at a decline of 15@40 cents on soft, last sales being at $3 25 for virgin, $3 for yellow dip, and $2 for hard, ₰ bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts for the week have been moderate, and the sales are 1,288 bbls., as follows:

Bbls.	Virgin	Yellow Dip	Hard
Saturday	$3 35	$3 35	$2 00
Monday	3 40	3 40	2 00
Tuesday	3 40	3 40	2 00
Wednesday 455	$3 25@3 30	$3. 3 25@3 30	2 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—In the market for this article we have no material change to report during the week just ended. There has been rather more enqu

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867.

Loyal Reminiscences.

We hear much of the former political history of certain would-be leaders of the Radical party in North Carolina. The press has frequently extolled the gallant military exploits of *Colonel* Carter and *Captain* Settle, two of the earliest volunteers to respond to the call of Governor ELLIS in the Spring of 1861, the latter holding a commission in the *third volunteer* regiment formed, and the former rising from the rank of Captain to Lieutenant Colonel in the *fourth war* regiment which left the State. His active military career being checked by a severe wound in the Spring of 1862, he patriotically sought and did the Confederate States much valuable service as a member, and finally as the President of, one of the most important and responsible Military Courts, in sentencing to death deserters and cowards and meting out proper punishment to malefactors of less degree.

We learn, too, by reference to our old files, that the Hon. John Pool was the elector in the first congressional district on the DAVIS AND STEPHENS ticket, and being elected, cast his vote at the meeting of the Electoral College for those gentlemen. We have heard from reliable sources that the same distinguished gentleman aspired to and sought the position of Brigadier General in the "rebel" army, but possibly the same *honorable* purposes influenced him then as did afterward, when, according to his own confession, he took an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, as a State Senator, in order to embarrass the Confederate Government.

The same *honorable* and *manly* objects influenced the Hon. G. W. Logan to take the oath as a member of the Confederate Congress, according to his confession in the House of Commons last winter, when pressed home on the subject by the talented member from Guilford, Colonel MOREHEAD.

These are a few of the "shining lights" of the "party of progress and moral ideas" in North Carolina.

The recent opinion of the Attorney General upon the Reconstruction Acts of Congress in referring to certain Conventions held in the Southern States in 1861, brings back very forcibly to the minds of some of us the position and opinions then held by some of the most eminent and zealous North Carolina Republicans of the present day. Says Mr. STANBERY, "But as to "those legislative bodies which passed what "are called ordinances of secession, by "whatever name they may have been call-"ed, I am of the opinion that their mem-"bers are properly comprehended within "this disqualifying clause, *for I can ima-"gine no official legislative position in which "the duty of allegiance was more distinctly "violated.*"

In glancing our eyes over the list of delegates assembled in Raleigh on the "ever memorable twentieth day of May," eager to record their names in favor of the "Ordinance of Separation," we find some which latterly have been before the public in a different *role*. The Ordinance of Separation was passed the first day, and, we quote from the journal of that body for the next day, 21st May, 7 o'clock, P. M.:

"On motion by Mr. Venable, the order "of the Convention this morning was so "changed that the *counties* should appear "on the parchment in alphabetical order."

"At 8 o'clock, as agreed upon, in open "Convention, the members proceeded to "affix their names and places of residence "to the Ordinance of Separation; and *one "hundred and twenty—the whole number pro-"vided for by the act of the General Assem-"bly—came forward and signed the instru-"ment.*" Among these names we find CHARLES R. THOMAS, of Carteret, ROBERT P. DICK, of Guilford, and W. W. HOLDEN, of Wake. Among many other ordinances adopted by this Convention, were several raising troops and appropriating money to carry on the war.

This Convention held four different sessions, and did not adjourn finally until the 13th of May, 1862. Among the very last things done, after the usual vote of thanks to the President, was the unanimous adoption of the following resolution, introduced by that gallant gentleman and *patriotic* Confederate, the delegate from Wake, Mr. HOLDEN:

"*Resolved, unanimously, by this Convention,* That the thanks of the people of North Carolina are due and are hereby tendered to the ladies of the State for the contributions which they have made to the Confederate cause, and for the patriotic ardor which they have exhibited in behalf of the country in the prosecution of the war."

We must candidly confess, though somewhat of a youth at that time, and entirely unused to the politician's wiles, that we thought that these gentlemen were in earnest; that if they were able to deceive their constituents and the people of the State, they would shrink from attempting to prove false to the oath by which they called upon their Maker to witness the honesty of their conduct, if for no more noble reason than the divine warning in the doom of Ananias and Sapphira. We believe yet that they were in earnest; we believe the Ordinance of Secession was voted for honestly and with the intention to abide by it faithfully; we believe that when these gentlemen called for troops, voted supplies, "co-operated with the Governor in offer-"ing testimonials of honor and grateful "acknowledgment to that gallant com-"mander" (General D. H. HILL) "and the "officers and men under his command" for their achievements at BETHEL, and illuminated the Capitol and grounds in honor of that brilliant victory, they acted in good faith. Surely these gentlemen could not have been so false to their constituents and to their oaths, acting under the grave responsibilities of that important and terrible crisis, as to have "fretted and strutted" their parts in the opening scenes of this solemn tragedy, merely as a blind to further some hidden and ulterior movement in aid of their noble affection for "the flag." We do not believe that the pledge of the "last man and the last dollar" was merely for stage effect, like the famous offer of RICHARD for the horse. It is charity to suppose that though honest then, that a modern RICHARD, having a kingdom to dispose of, has proposed to "swap horses," and from the "high mountain" to which these gentlemen have been led, the temptation has proven too great, and they have concluded to take the contract and supply the Congresssional stables with all the horses they may think necessary to conduct successfully their approaching campaign. The titles, however, to these promised kingdoms may be as valueless as that offered by the English monarch—a battle is to be fought and a victory won before the property passes under the contract, and a RICHMOND may yet wrest the coveted prizes from their grasp.

Such are a few of the Loyal Reminiscences which occur to us in view of the announcement of the Attorney General that the duty of allegiance was more distinctly violated by members of Secession Conventions than in any other official legislative position. There are others which may be referred to hereafter. Indeed, the angler in the political waters of North Carolina, even with a short line, will draw up many "queer fish."

Party Reconstruction—Financial Obstruction.

We have frequently referred to the fact that the Radicals were making a desperate attempt to continue their control of the Government at the expense of reconstruction and the prosperity of the South, and by consequence, of the entire Union. We have recently seen a striking illustration of this fact. Not long since a well-known commercial gentleman of the city of New York went to England as the agent of leading planters in Mississippi to negotiate loans upon the pledge of their lands, and he met with the most flattering success. A million pounds sterling were promised to enable the planters to make this year's crop. But recent events have induced those who were ready to advance the money to withdraw their promise. The agent writes that "the talk of calling out the militia in "TENNESSEE, and of establishing military "despotism in the South, has paralyzed "everything. Capitalists will not place "their money under martial law, however "great the seeming inducements."

Thus it has been and will continue. The legislation which has characterized the attempts of Congress to continue the success of the dominant party is not only grossly unjust and illegal, but the most expensive "job" yet undertaken. The South, which previous to the war paid much more than half of the national expenses, manufacturing none of the articles produced or consumed by her citizens, is left to the desolation and poverty entailed by the war, while the North begins to feel the loss of the "shoddy" contracts for the army and navy, by which so many of her citizens waxed fat. Our people are asked to unite themselves with a party, which merely to secure success keeps them impoverished and prevents the aid which foreigners desire to extend. And the poor blacks are deceived into the belief that those who thus deny to them the opportunity of profitable labor, are really their best friends—asking employment, they receive politics—asking bread, they receive a stone.

From the Wilson Carolinian.

Who are the Supporters of the Loyal Newspapers in the South?

Incidental to the speech of Major Tatten at this place on Saturday last, we publish the following statement of facts, furnished us by a gentleman resident at Weldon, whose past position in the service of the United States alone, guarantees the truth of his statement, but knowing him as we do to be a gentleman of the first respectability, we do not hesitate to endorse, on our personal knowledge of the party, every word contained in the following letter.

Maj. Tatten said in the course of his harangue, that he was employed and sent out as an instructor of the negroes; an advocate to present the claims of Wm. W. Holden, to the office of Governor of the State, and special agent to solicit subscriptions to the Raleigh "Standard." Our estimate of the character of the "Standard" and its editors has never been very high, either as a reliable journal, respectable journalists, or men of personal truth or integrity; but we confess that we were not prepared to find an ex-Governor of North Carolina, associating and co-operating with a common felon. But, after all, it is a matter of little surprise. Disappointed and baffled ambition has done its work effectually. A once honored son of North Carolina, and great wheel-horse of the Democratic party, has debased himself, until he is a fit associate and bosom crony of men of this high standard of loyalty. What must be the fate of a country, when a party having for leaders and supporters men of this stripe? We shudder at the bare contemplation of the probable result. The letter says:

"Sometime in January last, (I forget the exact date,) *Major* (as he styles himself) J. E. Tatten, proposed to Mr. Jas. Allen, the watchman employed by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, to go into "cahoot" and make "a raise," out of the company's warehouse. Allen pretended to be perfectly willing, but immediately informed Mr. Lynch, the agent, of the circumstances. Tatten wished Allen to leave the door of the warehouse open; but this A., declined doing, as he was afraid the company might suspect him. He told Tatten, however, that he would see everything clear for him, and then he, Tatten, must break in at the window. To this Tatten consented. The affair was postponed for several nights, because Tatten could not make the necessary arrangements. Finally, however, he informed Allen that he was ready, and would be down from Gaston in the evening. Allen informed Lynch, and the latter procured a party of gentlemen and secreted them in the warehouse. Tatten was unable to secure the assistance of an accomplice whom he expected, but persuaded Pomp Long, (colored,) a well known fiddler of this vicinity, to assist him. Pomp had hitherto born a good character. At the appointed hour Allen informed them that the coast was clear, and told them to go ahead. Pomp and Tatten immediately broke in at the window, and were at once "nabbed" by Lynch and his party. Tatten begged most piteously, and offered to take thirty-nine lashes and leave the country. Unfortunately, his offer was declined. He was presented to the grand jury for burglary, and as he did not move anything before he was arrested, the jury failed to find a true bill.

Arrival of Immigrants.

The Bremen ship Johanna Wilhelmina, Captain Theiman, with 396 German immigrants, and the Bremen bark Canella, Captain Chistoffers, with 382 passengers, both from Bremen, arrived in Baltimore on Monday. The passengers were in good health, and the greater portion of the 778 design leaving for the West as soon as possible. Some few have signified their intention of settling in Maryland.

The News from Mexico—The Fall of Maximilian.

The news from Mexico is most startling. Maximilian with his army has surrendered unconditionally and the Imperial Government is at an end. We quote at length from the New York *Times* the following interesting summary of facts connected with the downfall of the Archduke:

Maximilian has at last fallen into the hands of his enemies. The news is official, and undoubtedly authentic. Though we have heretofore been justified in the doubts we have frequently expressed about the accuracy and authenticity of a large portion of our Mexican news, there is no reason whatever to dispute the truth of the dispatch from President Juarez, announcing the fall of Queretaro and the capture of the Emperor and his principal Generals on the 15th instant. The source of the dispatch, as well as its form and character, place it above suspicion. If confirmation were needed, we have it in the latter dispatch from the Commander of the Liberal army to the Mexican Minister of War. Escobedo reiterates, in detail, the statement of President Juarez, and gives the additional information that Maximilian, his Generals and his army "surrendered unconditionally."

The statement that Juarez had ordered "Maximilian and his Generals" to be shot comes less directly and with less show of authenticity. It is attributed to Escobedo, but does not come over his signature, and is not incorporated in the dispatch which emanated from him some days after the Imperial capture. At all events, we shall discredit this part of the news until we have further light thrown upon it by official or trustworthy dispatches.

The assertion that the Imperial surrender was *unconditional* is of the highest importance in many respects. In itself it is calculated to give credibility to the report of Maximilian's execution. As we showed recently, Maximilian has been fighting for three months past, not with the hope of establishing his imperial dynasty in Mexico, but with the view merely of securing better terms than had been held out to him by his adversaries. All that was offered to him and his officers was *death*, whether they made a voluntary surrender or were captured in the straits of war. He entered into negotiations again with the object of altering this, and we have it on good authority that he has been ready to capitulate at any time since the French left, on the simple condition that his officers and himself should receive "honorable terms" from President Juarez. It was impossible, however, for Maximilian to obtain a favorable reply to any of these propositions. As regards the imperialist Generals, Miramon, Mejia and others, who are reported to have met the fate which their fellow-imperialist prisoners recently met a Puebla, the Mexican President positively refused to concede them honorable terms, or any other terms than such as are due to traitors. And as regards Maximilian himself, we understand that Juarez was not willing to give his word even to our Government that he would be treated as a simple prisoner of war. The rage of the Liberals against the whole of the imperialist leaders was uncontrollable, and the only prospect held out to them was that they should be dealt with as assassins and pirates, and should, in turn, furnish illustrations of the bloody policy which the French army recently enforced against the Republicans. The feeling against the Emperor personally ran high, principally because he continued what was believed to be a fruitless war after the French left. These facts and circumstances, taken by themselves, undoubtedly give plausibility to the report that Maximilian himself met the same doom at Queretaro which, we have no doubt, was dealt out to those of his officers who fell into the hands of Escobedo. Our only reason for indulging in a doubt as to his reported fate—aside from the circumstance that this particular incident comes to us indirectly and unofficially—arises from our belief that, though Juarez would not give a positive pledge to save the Emperor's life, he was yet anxious to demonstate his regard for the desire and request of our Government in the matter. If the news of the execution turns out to be true, the tragic fate of the unhappy adventurer will furnish a striking commentary on the remark he made three months ago, when deserted by the French and driven mad by the insults of Bazaine, "They are placing me," exclaimed he, "between dishonor and death—my selection is made." He chose death rather than what he considered the dishonor of abandoning his cause and his friends. Probably he had very little idea at that moment how quickly the realization of his choice might be reached.

Maximilian has undoubtedly held out to the last hour possible. He has not only seen his army dwindle, but he has seen it become greatly demoralized. He has not only been without money or means for months, but he has latterly seen his troops on the point of starvation, with limited rations of horseflesh or dogmeat. He has not only endured a long siege at Queretaro, but he has remained there until the only other two places where his flag waved—the Capital and Vera Cruz—were in like manner besieged by forces four times greater than those which defended them.—When he succumbed, there was not a glimmer of hope left for him; and though we have no doubt the "Church" party, or reactionary party, will quickly turn up again under some other leader, it will be disconnected from the associations which have made Imperialism obnoxious to all Mexicans.

It will be three years next month since Maximilian and Carlotta entered the Mexican capital as Emperor and Empress, with a degree of pomp and circumstance never before witnessed in Mexico. They have been three years of struggle and storm for him, as terrible as ever fell to the fortune of any ruler. His destruction will be a memorable warning to European Powers never again to attempt domination on any part of the American continent.

Napoleon III at Waterloo.

A Paris letter contains the following curious paragraph:

"They say that the present Emperor's experience of Solferino would prevent his taking a personal share in any warlike expedition. They still show the mill where he stood during that memorable conflict, his person amply protected from all danger, but his mind delivered up to all the horror and remorse suggested by the terrible sight of the dead and dying at which he gazed from the long narrow window of farmer Langioll's red mill (Mollna Rossa), on that eventful day. Folks wonder to this hour how the the peace of Villafranca came to be signed after Solferino. It had become an indispensable measure to quiet the Emperors conscience, and would not certainly have taken place before the horrors of war had been thus exhibited in their all gastliness before his eyes. Farmer Langioll still shows with great pride the little pitcher from which his majesty drank eagerly of the cool, fresh water from the fountain, and which the honest man never fails to declare actually saved his Majesty from fainting, so greatly was he overcome by the horrible scene enacting in the plain below.

Senator Wilson is to have a public reception at Boston on his return from the South.

A woman in Detroit has been arrested for smuggling tea in her *stockings*.

August Belmont, of New York, this year returns an income of $106,091.

END OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Capture of the City of Queretaro—Official Announcement from President Juarez—Maximilian, Mejia, Castello and Miramon Prisoners—Maximilian and all his Generals to be Shot—The American Minister Endeavors to Save Maximilian—President Juarez Declines to Make Promises.

FALL OF QUERETARO AND CAPTURE OF MAXIMILIAN AND HIS GENERALS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 27.

The following has been received at the State Department:

Telegram from New Orleans, May 26, 1867, received at the Department of State, May 27, 1867, at 9:55 A. M.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward:

I have this moment received the following dispatch by telegraph *via* Galveston, dated at Matamoras, May 21.

I have the honor to transmit you the following official letter:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 15, 1867.

Gen. Berrisabal, my esteemed friend:

Viva la Patria! Queretaro has fallen by force of arms this morning at 8 o'clock.

Maximilian, Mejia, Castello and Miramon are prisoners.

Signed, BENITO JUAREZ.

Yours truly,

Signed, M. B. MARSHALL,
E. L. PLUMB.

THE CAPTURE OF QUERETARO BY THE LIBERALS—THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN AND ALL HIS GENERALS TO BE SHOT.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, May 27.

A dispatch *via* Brazos, May 21, to Gen. Griffin, at Galveston, contains the following:

Have just received official information from Berrisabal and the United States Consul at Matamoras that Queretaro was captured by the Liberals on the 15th inst. Maximilian, Mejia and Castello are prisoners.

Signed, J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major General.

NEWS FROM MATAMORAS—REPORT THAT JUAREZ ORDERS MAXIMILIAN TO BE SHOT.

MATAMORAS, Thursday, May 26. }
via NEW ORLEANS, Monday, May 27. }

The folowing was received from General Escobeda to-day.

Citizen Minister of War:

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th La Cruz was taken by our forces, who surprised the enemy. Shortly after the garrison were made prisoners and our troops occupied the place.

Meanwhile the enemy retreated toward the Cerro de la Campana, where our artillery caused him to surrender at 8 o'clock A. M.

Maximilian and his Generals, Mejia and Castello, surrendered unconditionally.

You will please give the President my congratulations on this triumph of the National Army.

(Signed) ESCOBEDO.

Gen. Escobedo reports from the interior that President Juarez has ordered the Arch Duke Maximilian and all his Generals to be shot.

THE LIBERAL FORCES ON THE WAY TO THE CAHITON—EXPEDITON AGAINST VERA CRUZ—SEIZURE OF A STEAMER.

MATAMORAS, Saturday, May 26.

The Liberal force which took possession of Queretaro has started for the capital.

Comodore J. D. Patan, of the Mexican navy, has been ordered by Gen. Berriosabal to command an expedition against Vera Cruz.

The Liberals have taken possession of the steamer Gen. Sherridan for naval purposes.

So ends the struggle in Mexico.

NEWS BY WAY OF GALVESTON—THE AMERICAN MINISTER TRIES TO SAVE MAXIMILIAN—JUAREZ WILL MAKE NO PROMISE.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, May 27.

A dispatch from Brazos, *via* Galveston, says: A letter from the American Consul at Monterey confirms the report of the capture of Maximilian.

The reply of President Juarez to Minister Campell recounts the grievances of his party in consequence of the conduct of Maximilian. He justifies the previous executions, and declines to promise the safety of Maximilian in the event of his capture.

English Views of the Radical Policy in Congress—How the South is Governed.

From the London Herald (Derby organ) May 14.

The present state of affairs in that vast part of the continent of North America, which has its centre at Washington, must be an interesting subject of contemplation to every thoughtful man. To the student of history, to the political theorist, to the partisans of democratic or aristocratic forms of government, to the practical philanthropist, to optimists and pessimists in such questions as the future of America and the development of our race, to philosophers, in fact, of every shade and hue, this crisis offers a spectacle as strange as it is novel—disappointing, if not unexpected; paradoxical, if not altogether unnatural. The fathers of the republic when they cast off their connection with Great Britain and her monarchical traditions, established their common wealth on the broad est basis of individual liberty that had ever yet been asserted or claimed by man. All men, they said were free and equal. The several communities in which this country was already divided were to govern themselves freely and absolutely by the independent vote of all their citizens. The Federal Congress and the Federal Government at Washington represented the union of the States in its foreign relations; but at home was as much restrained in its authority as the executive of the most limited monarchy known in Europe. * * * The Rump Congress which now governs the American people has brought matters to something very much like a *reducto ad absurdum*. Either the ten Southern States are a part of the Union, or they are not.—*If they are not, Congress has no power to make laws for them* any more than it has for Canada or Mexico. If they are, they have a right to representation in both Houses, granted by the original Constitution of the Union, *which has never yet been abrogated, and cannot, indeed, be set aside without their consent.* The Northern Congress, however, has its army, which the South has no longer, and the power to make just what terms it pleases. The use which it makes of its power is to deny to the Southern States all share in the Government, to question even their right to consider themselves as States. It deprives the six millions of Southern men of all political and civil rights, treating them like red Indians, except, in this, that the latter have the advantage in not being taxed. All this has been strenuously opposed by the President, but to no purpose, as the Radicals in both Houses have passed the bills over his veto by majorities of more than two-thirds. The last act and climax of this injurious system of oppression has been what is called the reconstruction act, which places the South under martial law, and assigns to it five military governors, with special departments.

The South is now under a military despotism, and all civil law whatever is in abeyance. The soldiers in command are men of character, gentlemen and Christians, and we believe them incapable of the ferocious unfairness displayed towards the notorious Radicals, Sumner, Butler, and Stevens, who seem to carry all before them in the Washington Parliament. Acts of petty oppression have been committed which illustrate the danger of confiding in irresponsible authority. General Sickles insists that the firemen of Charleston shall defile before a Federal flag, and make solemn obeisance to it. General Pope admonishes and reprimands the civil Governor of Georgia for having ventured to express an opinion on the reconstruction act. General Schofield threatens to suspend the Richmond *Times* for having alluded with some pride to the prowess of the defenders of Virginia. All this is mild in comparison with the attitude taken up by the *triumphant politicians of New England.* The avowed intention of the "reconstruction act" was that as soon as the people of the South had made up their minds to grant the suffrage to the negroes, to repudiate their debts, and disown their late leaders, they might organize State conventions, re-establish State governments, and return representatives to Congress. The Radicals, however, finding that they have it all their own way, begin to think of insisting on still harder terms. Senator Wilson, haranguing whites and blacks at Hampton, in Virginia, tells the people that they will be readmitted to State rights if they will only promise to "return Union men." Even this is too much for the old demagogue, Stevens of Philadelphia. He writes a letter, in which he solemnly denounces Mr. Wilson for having promised so much.—What right has he to promise it when there is no such State as Virginia, and no one has authority to say when or how it will be recognized? There must first be punishment for the guilty and confiscation of the property of disloyal men. By this man, and such as he, the restoration of the Union is indefinitely postponed. It is by his fault and that of his fellows that the prosperity of the Union is at a stand still, that the southern fields are relapsing into primitive wilderness, and the southern people are starving or emigrating from their homes. America has been fitted by nature to be a Paradise on earth—why will her sons do their best to make her a hell?

The Release of Jefferson Davis—Opinions of the British Press.

From the London Times, May 16.

The Americans, when they interceded with our government for the lives of the Fenians convicted in Canada, did certainly not preach what they were unprepared to practice. See the conclusion of the war in the North, though severe on the Southern community, has given way to no animosities against individuals. No one has been put to death in America for what the North has declared to be treason; very few have been molested if they chose to acquiesce in the restored rule and to take no part in politics. The leniency of the government has, however, been carried to its furthest point by the release on bail of Mr. Jefferson Davis after a captivity of two years.—Whether he will ever be brought to trial seems to be still uncertain, but we may almost predict that in any case the punishment inflicted on him will not be extreme. We can see that in the case of America this is the wisest policy, and that it is best not to give renewed rancor to the animosities of the South by any act of severity. A similar forbearance would have its good effects in Ireland also.

From the London Telegraph, May 15.

At last the ex-President of the late Confederate States of America has been released from his captivity. Jefferson Davis is no longer a prisoner in Fortress Monroe. The telegram which conveys this announcement explains that the release is on bail, and that Mr. Davis is under bonds to appear before the court in November next; but it is evident that the intention to bring him to trial has been abandoned. Indeed his imprisonment has been for more than a year past considered a reproach to public justice, and the most eminent of the Republican leaders have not scrupled to denounce the prolonged confinement without trial as a disgrace to the country. The case, however, was one with which no government would have found it easy to deal. At the time when the assassination of Mr. Lincoln had thrown the whole country into a frenzy of passionate desire for vengeance, and when Mr. Davis was supposed to have instigated the crime, the government might easily have obtained a verdict against him at the close of the war. Fortunate was it for the good name of the American people that difficulties hindered such a proceeding till the passions of the country had time to cool.

From the London Star, May 14.

No more remarkable proof could be afforded of the clemency of the Americans towards political offenders. At one time public feeling was strong against Davis; now it has cooled down into indifference, if not contempt.

How to Judge a Newspaper.

There is a world of good sense in the following extract of an article in the Oakland (California) News. That is exactly correct when it says that a paper can only be judged by its "general tone:"

All people are prone to express their opinions before they have properly considered the subject concerning which they so readily give their judgment. We will generally find that the less profound and thoughtful men are the readiest to give opinions.—But men of good attainments sometimes err in judgment, because they do not extend their observations over a period of time sufficiently long, or because they do not examine enough facts. Among those things peculiarly liable to be prejudged upon insufficient examination, is the prevailing sentiment of a newspaper.

People will, sometimes, after a hasty perusal, condemn or approve of one, and will, upon the appearance of the next issue, reverse their opinion. There are few newspapers in which articles of bad taste, errors of fact, and occasional recklessness in assertion, may not be found—but a paper should be judged by its general conduct and reputation, rather than by any particular paragraph or article. There is no editor who can possibly, day after day, and week after week, see and know of every line which is to or does appear in a daily issue, and he should only be held responsible by the reader for the general tone of the journal he conducts. The too common impression that an editor writes (or at least sees before publication) all that appears, leads to very false impressions, and often induces people to consider him anything but consistent.

Novel Causes for Divorce.

It is said that in Indiana "cold feet" are regarded as a good cause for divorce. If the petition of a dissatisfied wife for divorce, in one of the St. Louis courts, is allowed, we shall believe the Indiana story. This distressed complainant reports that the first chill her affections received was on the wedding tour, when she caught cold and was not allowed to have a fire at the hotel, on account of the expense. Her next shock was from a tough beefsteak seasoned with lard. The deadly stab was the husband's refusal to furnish her with a feather bed. A killing blow was his unkindness to her sister, but the "unkindest cut" of all was his reticence at the dinner table; he did not help her to the mutton chops; failed to pass the potatoes; neglected to furnish her plate with vegetables, and left her to help herself. These insufferable indigesties pryed upon her health and wrecked her peace of mind, and she now appeals to the courts for redress.

Movements of Jefferson Davis.

MONTREAL, May 27.—Jefferson Davis, wife, children and a dozen friends, attended St. George's church last night. Quite a rush was made and a crowd collected at the door to see him. Mr. D., since arriving in this city, has kept himself out of public view, and refuses all interview, except to a few personal friends.

The Attorney General's Opinion—The Chronicle Urges the Military Commanders to Disregard it.

The following is the leading editorial in a late issue of that dirty Stevens Radical sheet, the Washington Chronicle:

This document, evidently written under the influence of those political predilections so frankly avowed by the Attorney General in the Georgia injunction speech, is another evidence that the right of interpreting the law is as important as the right of making the law. It was the demonstration of this fact, and the advantages gained by the ruling class in ancient Rome from the skillful interpretation of the law in their interest, that caused advocates to be held in such high esteem among them. The Attorney General, as a member of an Administration politically opposed to the objects sought to be accomplished by the reconstruction acts, has a purpose to subserve; and if the Generals in the South shall act in accordance with his opinion, his purpose will be subserved. It is true this is but an *opinion* of one lawyer, and he an avowed enemy of the law, with party predilections, personal interests, and Administration prospects all involved in nullifying the same to the greatest possible extent. Under such circumstances, the ingenious sophistries whereby he arrives at conclusions which palpably negative the positive requirements of the law should be set down for what they are worth; the letter of the law itself compared with the letter of his opinion—the bane and antidote set side by side—and the plainly expressed meaning of the law should be acted upon by those who have to administer it, and who, having taken an oath to do so, must be answerable to their own consciences and to the country for its proper fulfilment.—We cannot accredit to either of the commanding Generals less sagacity or less knowledge of the meaning of plain Anglo-Saxon terms than is possessed by the Attorney General.

Instead of endeavoring to make plain any obscure provisions of the law, the Attorney General has, by unnecessary verbiage, rendered obscure that which is plain enough when unexplained by him. His argument is like that of an atheist upon the doctrine of a great First Cause—it admits nothing, but assumes the most positive features of the congressional enactment to be meaningless, and by a wholesale negative endeavors to throw the burden of proof upon the side which willed the law into existence.

This opinion is, of course, hailed by the cohorts of rebellion with shouts of delight. The men who saw in the law when passed nothing but usurpation and outrage congratulate each other as they did when Attorney-General Black told the President that there was no power to coerce a seceding State. We do not wonder at their rejoicing, for the barrier which is interposed against the disfranchised classes is reduced by the Attorney-General's opinion down to the very fine spun cobweb of a traitor's oath. "*It is impossible to resist the conclusion,*" says this learned Theban, "*that the oath is the sole and only test of the qualification of the applicant.*" This is seized upon as the gold button at the bottom of the alchymist's crucible; all the rest are sweepings. This is the point in favor of which all the administrative philosophy was brought to bear, for experience in Maryland and elsewhere had already taught them that the disfranchised would swear to anything to recover their forfeited power. The moral of this conclusion is thus set forth by our antediluvian neighbor, who, discarding the higher law of the conscience, looks with a practical eye only to the impossible punishment for perjury by a Southern jury: "It is, therefore, a matter of the gravest concern to each citizen to ascertain whether he can *lawfully* take the oath, and thus *avoid the penalties of perjury.*" If they be all that stop the way, our neighbor need not fear. We will willingly guarantee the whole population of the ten States against any "penalties of perjury" under this bill for the amount of honey in a bee's bag.

The Crops in South Carolina.

BARNWELL.

For some days we have had delightful weather—neither too warm nor too cold.—The crops of corn (very little planted), look well, so also does the cotton, considering the very cool weather. The people have planted largely, hoping to reap a rich reward next fall.—*Sentinel, 25th.*

SPARTANBURG.

Having passed through various parts of our District lately, we were pleased to see the crops looking so finely. Wheat rye and oats are unusually promising. There is quite a good stand of corn, and more cotton than we anticipated has been planted. The fruit crop will be an averagh one.

Express, 25th.

ABBEVILLE.

We have been favored during the past week with refreshing showers, which have been very beneficial to the growing crops. The crops of grain, generally, are very promising, and presage abundant harvests. Owing to the succession ot cool nights, the Cotton is backward and less promising.

Press, 24th.

THE CROPS.—Under the influence of the successive showers, which visited us the first of the week, the crops, generally speaking, begin to look quite promising, and our planters, although laboring under many difficulties, such as deficiency of force, want of means, &c., are inspired to renewed exertions, and evidently feel cheered by the prospect ahead.

We are pleased to observe these indications, and hope in a few years to see our planters moving in the sphere which they once occupied in the commercial world, and free from the embarrassments which now press so heavily upon them.

Eastern Journal.

THE LATE FRESHET.—Pee Dee River has again been visited by a heavy freshet, the water spreading over the low grounds for many miles around. The crops near the river were injured to some extent, but we learn that the injury sustained is not so materially important as to destroy it entirely. The river is now below high water mark, and is still falling. We think that this will be the last freshet in Pee Dee River for this season, unless we should be visited by an unusual amount of rain.—The growth of corn and cotton on the river plantations was only temporarily paralyzed, as it has taken a fresh start, and bids fair to make good crops.

Eastern Journal.

The Gorilla.

As many persons have expressed doubt as to the existence of this strange animal, as described by M. Chaillu, it may be of interest to state that there now lives on the plantation of the Hon. Charles Macbeth, in St. John's Berkeley, a venerable man, a native of Africa, who was an adult and the joyous husband of three wives previous to his removal to this country. His recollections of his native land are very distinct, and among other things he describes the Gorilla very correctly, and in perfect accord with M. Chaillu's account—so that if the latter gentleman should lose his specimens of the *genus*, and still encounter non-believers in his reports of the same, he need not despair, for he can find a competent and credible witness in this part of the Second Military District.

Charleston Courier.

Female pickpockets are again very troublesome in Boston.

Forrest has begun an engagement of five nights in Milwaukie.

From the Tarboro' Southerner.

The Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

The Convention of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina has resolved to hold its next Annual meeting in Tarboro', on the first Wednesday in May, 1868. At that Convention an Assistant Bishop is to be elected for this Diocese.—These facts recall some interesting reminiscences of "the olden time" in connection with the Church in this State, which may not be uninteresting to your readers. The Convention which elected the first Bishop of North Carolina was held in this place on the 28th day of May, 1794. The Church in this State organized itself into a Diocese in 1792, and sent deputies to the General Convention held in New York in September of that year.

Previous to the General Convention of 1795, an effort was made to obtain the Episcopal succession for this Diocese, and a Convention was held for that purpose in Tarboro', to elect a suitable person for the office of Bishop, as will appear by the following copy of a document recorded in the history of the Church.

"We, the subscribers, having met in Convention, at Tarborough, North Carolina, on the 28th day of May, 1794, for the purpose of considering the declining situation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, and having chosen the Rev. Charles Pettigrew as a person fit to be our Bishop, and worthy to be recommended for consecration to that holy office—but being sensible that the great distance at which the laity as well as the clergy of this State live from each other, deprives us of sufficient personal acquaintance with one another to subscribe a testimonial in the words prescribed by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, have thought it necessary and proper to make some deviation therefrom, which we presume to hope will be no obstacle to our laudable pursuit. We therefore do hereby recommend to be consecrated to the office of Bishop the said Rev. Charles Pettigrew, whom, for his morality, religious principles, piety of life, from his general reputation in a clerical character, from the personal knowledge we have of him, and from his sufficiency in good learning and soundness in the faith, we are induced to believe, worthy of being consecrated to that important office. We hereby promise and engage to receive him as such when canonically consecrated and invested therewith; and to render that canonical obedience which we believe to be necessary to the due and proper discharge of so important a truth in the Church of Christ. And we address the Right Reverend, the Bishops in the several United States, praying their united assistance in consecrating this our said brother, and canonically investing him with the apostolic office and powers.

In testimony whereof, we hereunto subscribe our names, the day and year above written.

Clergy—N. Blount, J. S. Wilson, J. Gurley, S. Halling, R. J. Miller.

Laity.—J. Leigh, M. D., J. Guin, M. D., R. White, Lawyer, B. Woods, Lawyer, W. Clements, L. Desseaux, W. Grimes, R. Godly."

The Rev. Charles Pettigrew, thus elected to the office of a Bishop, set off to attend the General Convention of 1795, which was to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in the month of September, with a view to his consecration, but was prevented from prosecuting his journey by the prevalence of an epidemic fever in Norfolk, which had suspended the accommodations for travelling. Before another opportunity for his consecration occurred the Bishop elect died. After the long interval of 74 years, "the Church of our forefathers" proposes again to assemble her representatives, clerical and lay, in this place, and to elect on the spot where she elected her first Bishop, an assistant to her present venerated Diocesan, to carry on that work of the Lord, which is growing too great for one to do.

We anticipate for that meeting of Convention such a gathering of the Church and such a social and spiritual blessing for our community, by the interchange of hospitality and religious acts and influences, as will make it long to be remembered in the history of our flourishing town.

Serious Troubles Brewing in Tennessee—The Brownlow Reign of Terror.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Among the matters that Gen. Thomas was called here to advise upon, is the condition of affairs in Tennessee. It appears that some weeks ago Governor Brownlow inquired of Gen. Thomas whether the State authorities could rely upon him (General Thomas) for protection in case of difficulty during the coming political contest, and whether there would be a sufficient number of federal troops under his command to quell disturbances, etc. Gen. Thomas replied that the federal troops could be relied upon for that purpose, that the requisite force would be on hand, &c.

In the meantime, however, Governor Brownlow has proceeded to call into active service a State military force. Petitions have been sent to the government here asking for federal protection from the alleged threatening of tyranny and usurpation of the State government.

The petitioners say, already the threats of Gov. Brownlow have filled with terror and alarm the people and law abiding citizens. No freedom of opinion is to be tolerated but at risk of life and limb. They say the consistent and unfaltering Union men desire that Gen. Grant shall send a sufficient federal force to protect the people from the threatened assaults.

Upon consideration of those petitions the administration determined to send for Gen. Thomas and consult with him as to the actual condition of affairs in Tennessee. The matter was considered in cabinet and it was determined to have in readiness such forces as might be necessary. Gen. Thomas to have full power to act in the premises as in his judgment may seem best for the public peace and welfare of the citizens of Tennessee.

Presents for the Pope.

To-day Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, will sail from New York for Rome, with $60,323 13, the gold value of which is nearly $45,000, which sum has been contributed to the Pope. The Philadelphia Age says that he will bear with him to the Pope a very large number of unique and beautiful presents, as an indication of the feelings and affections of the Catholics of his diocese towards the Holy See. The blind have presented their offering in the shape of useful and ornamental articles, evidencing the most artistic workmanship. The pupils of the Sacred Heart Convent, at Torresdale, send a beautiful miniature model, in silver of the yacht Henrietta, laden with golden dollars. The pupils of the Convent of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Frankford, a silver fish, with the inscription, *Aperto ore ejus, et inventes staterem.* The mouth of the fish works on screws, and when opened displays a number of gold dollars. The Convent of Notre Dame presents a miniature coal mine, typical of the great staple product of Pennsylvania, with coal cars and everything complete. Gold dollars to the amount of one hundred are interspersed over the black diamonds.

Capt. John G. Ryan, who was arrested and confined in 1865 as the supposed John H. Surratt, is now on his way to Washington to prosecute the government for false imprisonment. The circumstances connected with this case were peculiarly trying and aggravating. He was arrested in Memphis in July and taken in chains to Washington. Afterwards, for some unaccountable cause, he was removed to Vicksburg, and confined there until the following November, when he was released.